Srinivasan's

Medical Hand-Book

Published by :
BHARATH PHARMACY,
TRIPLICANE, : : MADRAS

I. G. GAJJAR & Co.

Bombay, 2.

Manufacturers of all kinds of tinctures. syrups, liquid, extractum linimentum, spirits and other medicines.

Certificate from the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

No. P. 152 of 1930.

This is to certify that I have carefully analysed the undermentioned four samples of medicines sent to me for test by Messrs. I. G. Gajjar & Co. Bombay :—

(1) Tinct. Aconit, P. B. (I. G. G.)

(2) Tinct. Belladonna, P. B. (I. G. G.)

(3) Tinct. Nucis Vomicae. P. B. (I. G. G.)

(4) Spts. Aetheris Nitros, P. B (I. G. G.)

All these preparations are found to conform to the requirements of British Pharmacopoea 1914.

N. J. VAZIFDAR,

L. M. & S., F.C.S., F.C.P.S.,

Ag. Chemical Analyser to Government.

Sole Distributors for Madras Presidency and Native States.

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Madras.

STE-O-DEX

Plain and with Methyl Salicylas.

Non-Staining, Non-Irritating, Therapeutically active Iodine Ointment, with Methyl Salicylas for external use.

STE-O-DEX Manufacturing Co.,

PACODIN

(Pacodin Mfg. Coy., Germany.)

Very useful in Muscular pains, Toothache, Headache, Mumps, Rheumatism, Neuritis and Neuralgia. In Neuroses of women especially those of the Menopause it has very good effects on the flushes, palpitation and other symptoms of the climatic period. It also removes the troublesome pains associated with Menstruation in very effective manner.

Dose :—One Tablet twice or thrice a day with water.

Agents

GIRDHAR JAVAR & CO.,
88-89, Nainyappa Naick St.,
P. T., MADRAS.

VITOL

(The Wm. S. Merrel Coy, Cincinuatee U. S. A.)

Each fluid ounce represents:

Gaduol from Cod Liver Oil.	200 mins.
Guaiacol	3 mins.
Lecithin	3 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	12 grs.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	3 grs.
Manganese Glycerophosphate	2 grs.
Malt Extract	80 mins.
Syrup Wild Cherry and aromatics, q. s. ad.	1 fl. oz.

DOSE.—One to two teaspoonfuls before each meal, preferably with a little water.

Agents

GIRDHAR JAVAR & CO.,
88-89, Nainyappa Naik St.
P.T., MADRAS,

Srinivasan's

MEDICAL HAND-BOOK

Published by

BHARATH PHARMACY,

Chemists & Opticians,

Triplicane : : : MADRAS

PREFACE.

The popularity, which my Medical Diary has enjoyed, has encouraged me to publish this Handbook. It contains useful information and is a ready referencer in matters medical. One of the special features of the book is that it contains several standard prescriptions in use in Government and other Medical Institutions etc. It is hoped that the book will prove useful to the profession. Any suggestions for its improvement will be gratefully received.

In the compilation of this book I have made use of information contained in Standard works on medicine, various medical diaries and notes of lectures of eminent Doctors. I acknowledge with gratitude the help which I have received from all these sources.

V. SRINIVASAN.

Printed at
The People's Printing & Publishing House, Ltd.,
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SELECT OPINIONS RECEIVED FOR MEDICAL DIARY.

THE HINDU, *Madras, 20th December 1923.*

We have pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Srinivasan's Medical Diary (1923), probably the first of its kind in Madras. It contains muoh information including simple household remedies, Import Customs Tariff, also legal and Post and Telegraph information. We find also Temperature Charts. A page a day is set apart for the Diary. Price per Copy is Re. I.

SWARAJYA, *Madras, 20th December 1923.*

We acknowledge with thanks a copy of Srinivasan's Medical Diary for 1923 from Mr. V. Srinivasan, Triplicane. It contains over 150 pages of miscellaneous information selected with a view to be of special service to Medical men. The charts and tables provided at the end are a particularly useful feature. The volume is neatly bound in cloth and has a fine get-up.

THE ANTISEPTIC, *Madras, January 1924*

. . . This Diary contains very useful information for Medicalmen . . . .

THE INDIAN & EASTERN DRUGGIST,

London, January 1924.

We have received from the author a copy of Srinivasan's Medical Diary. This publication contains a great deal of

very useful information, which should be of great service to the Medical Practitioner in India. A list of Ayurvedic Drugs, tables of the Elements and of Weights and Measures, Percentage of solutions and Doses, are included, and there are also notes on the additions to and changes in the 1914 edition of the British Pharmacopoea, and also Dental and Ophthalmic hints. These features, together with a generous portion of Diary space, should make "Srinivasan's Medical Diary" a useful and acceptable book.

W. MARTINDALE, Esq., *London, 8th June 1924.*
Manufacturing Chemist,

Thank you for your Medical Diary which must be useful to your friends in India.

THE PRACTICAL MEDICINE, *Delhi.*

The only popular DIARY with the Profession.

Dr. M. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A., M.B. & C. M.
Chief Medical & Sanitary Officer,

Pudukotah State 12th January 1925.

"I really appreciate it and congratulate you on the getting up of it."

BHARATH PHARMACY
CHEMISTS & OPTICIANS
TRIPLICANE. : : MADRAS.

SRINIVASANS.

MEDICAL HAND-BOOK

BRITISH PHARMACŒPEA. 1932,

Additions to the 1914 Pharmacopœia.

Acidum Hypophosphorosum Dilutum
Acidum Trichloraceticum
Acriflavina
Aethylenum
Agar
Alcohol
Amidopyrina
Ammonii Bicarbonas
Amylocainæ Hydrochloridum
Antimonii et Sodii Tartras
Antitoxinum Diphthericum
Antitoxinum Tetanicum
Antitoxinum Welchicum
Aqua Anethi Concentrata
Aqua Cinnamoni Concentrata
Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ Concentrata
Aqua Sterilisata
Barbitonum Solubile
Barii Sulphas
Belladonna Pulverata
Benzocaina
Bismuthum Præcipitatum
Caffeina et Sodii Benzoas

Carbonei Dioxidum
Carbonei Tetrachloridum
Carbromalum
Cataplasma Kaolini
Chloramina
Chlorbutol
Cinchophenum
Dextrosum
Digitalis Pulverata
Elixir Cascaræ Sagradæ
Emetinæ Hydrochloridum
Emetinæ et Bismuthi Iodium
Ephedrinæ Hydrochloridum
Ergota Præparata
Ergotoxinæ Aethanesulphonas
Erythritylis Tetranitras Dilutus
Eucalyptol
Extractum Cinchonæ
Extractum Colchici Liquidum
Extractum Colchici Siccum
Extractum Hepatis Liquidum
Extractum Hepatis Siccum
Extractum Hyoscyami Liquidum
Extractum Malti
Extractum Malti cum Oleo Morrhuæ
Extractum Pituitarii Liquidum
Extractum Senegæ Liquidum
Extractum Sennæ Liquidum
Fluoresceinum Solubile
Gelatinum *Zinci*
Hydrargyri Oxycyanidum
Ichthammol
Indicarminum
Infusum Aurantii Concentratum
Infusum Buchu Concentratum

Infusum Calumbæ Concentratum
Infusum Caryophylli Concentratum
Infusum Gentianæ Compositum Conc.
Infusum Quassiæ Concentratum
Infusum Senegæ Concentratum
Infusum Sennæ Concentratum
Injectio Bismuthi
Injectio Bismuthi Salicylatis
Injectio Ferri
Injectio Hydrargyri
Injectio Hydrargyri Subchloridi
Injectio Sodii Chloridi et Acaciæ
Insulinum
Iodophthaleinum
Ipecacuanha Pulverata
Jalapa Pulverata
Lævulosum
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis Fortis
Liquor Ergosterolis Irradiati
Liquor Iodi Simplex
Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ Chirurgicalis
Liquor Sodii Chloridii Physiologicus
Methylthioninæ Chloridum
Mistura Magnesii Hydroxidi
Neoarsphenamina
Nitrogenii Monoxidum
Nux Vomica Pulverata
Oculenta
Oleum Chenopodii
Oleum Gossypii Seminis
Oleum Hydnocarpi
Oleum Hydnocarpi Aethylicum
Oleum Santali Australiensis
Opium Pulveratum
Orthocaina

Oxygenium
Pancreatinum
Pasta Zinci Oxidi Composita
Phenobarbitonum
Phenobarbitonum Solubile
Physostigminæ Salicylas
Procainæ Hydrochloridum
Quininæ Sulphas
Quininæ Bisulphas
Quininæ et Aethylis Carbonas
Quininæ Tannas
Saccharinum Solubile
Serum Antidysentericum (Shiga)
Sodii Citras
Sodii Hydroxidum
Spiritus Methylatus Industrialis
Strophanthinum
Sulpharsphenamina
Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus
Theophyllina et Sodii Acetas
Thyroxinsodium
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ
Tinctura Zingiberis Fortis
Totaquina
Toxinum Diphthericum Calefactum
Toxinum Diphthericum Detoxicatum
Toxinum Diphthericum Diagnosticum
Tuberculinum Pristinum
Unguentum Acidi Tannici
Unguentum Aquosum
Unguentum Simplex
Urea
Vaccinum Typho-paratyphosum (T. A. B.)
Vaccinum Vaccinæ
Zinci Stearas

Omission from the 1914 Pharmacopoeia.

Acacie Cortex
Acetanilidun
Acetum Cantharidini
Acetum Urgineæ
Acidum Hydriodicum Dilutum
Acidum Nitricum Dilutum
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum
Acidum Sulphurosum
Aconitina
Aether Aceticus
Agropyrum
Alstonia
Alumen Exsiccatum
Ammoniacum
Ammonii Benzoas
Ammonii Bromidum
Amygdala Amara
Amygdala Dulcis
Anisi fructus
Anthemidis Flores
Antimonii Oxidum
Antimonium Sulphuratum
Aqua Anisi
Aqua Aurantii Floris
Aqua Carui
Aqua Fœniculi
Aqua Laurocerasi
Aqua Menthæ Viridis
Aqua Rosæ
Araroba
Argenti Nitras Mitigatus
Armoraciæ Radix

Arnicæ Flores
Aurantii Cortex Indicus
Belæ Fructus
Benzaminæ Lactas
Benzenum
Berberis
Betel
Bismuthi Subnitras
Buteæ Gummi
Buteæ Semina
Butyl-Chloral Hydras
Caffeinæ Citras
Caffeinæ Citras Efervescens
Calcii Hypophosphis
Calx
Calx Sulphurata
Cannabis Indica
Carbo Ligni
Carbon Disulphidum
Cascarilla
Cassiæ Fructus
Catechu Nigrum
Cetaceum
Chirata
Chloral Formamidum
Collodium
Collodium Vesicans
Confectio Piperis
Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ
Cubebæ Fructus
Cucurbitæ Semina Præparata
Cusso
Daturæ Folia
Daturæ Semina
Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis

Decoctum Agropyri
Decoctum Aloes Compositum
Decoctum Gossypii Radicis Corticis
Decoctum Hæmatoxyli
Decoctum Ispaghule
Decoctum Sappan
Embelia
Emplastrum Calefaciens
Emplastrum Hydrargyri
Emplastrum Menthol
Emplastrum Saponis
Euonymi Cortex
Extractum Agropyri Liquidum
Extractum Aloes
Extractum Belæ Liquidum
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ
Extractum Colchici
Extractum Ergotæ
Extractum Euonymi
Extractum Gossypii Radicis Corticis Liq.
Extractum Grindellæ Liquidum
Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum
Extractum Kavæ Liquidum
Extractum Opii Liquidum
Extractum Picrorhizæ Liquidum
Extractum Rhei
Extractum Strophanthi
Extractum Taraxaci
Extractum Viburni Liquidum
Ferri et Potassii Tartras
Ferri Phosphas Saccharatus
Galla
Gelsemii Radix
Glusidum
Glycerinum Pepsini

Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis
Glycerinum Tragacanthæ
Gossypii Radicis Cortex
Gossypium
Grindelia
Guaiaci Lignum
Guaiaci Resina
Guaiacol Carbonas
Gummi Indicum
Hæmatoxyli Lignum
Hamamelidis Cortex
Hirudo
Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum
Hydrastis Rhizoma
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas
Infusum Alstoniæ
Infusum Aurantii Compositum
Infusum Cascarillæ
Infusum Chiratæ
Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum
Infusum Ergotæ
Infusam Krameriæ
Infusum Rhei
Infusum Rosæ Acidum
Infusum Scoparii
Infusum Uvæ Ursi
Injectio Apomorphinæ Hypodermica
Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica
Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica
Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica
Injectio Strychninæ Hypodermica
Ispaghula
Jalapæ Resina
Kaladana
Kaladanæ Resina

Kavæ Rhizoma
Kino
Kino Eucalypti
Laurocerasi Folia
Linimentum Ammoniæ
Linimentum Calcis
Linimentum Chloroformi
Linimentum Crotonis
Linimentum Hydrargyri
Linimentum Opii
Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone
Linimentum Sinapis
Liquor Acidi Chromici
Liquor Ammonii Citratis
Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus
Liquor Atropinæ Sulphatis
Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis
Liquor Calcis Chlorinatæ
Liquor Calcis Saccharatus
Liquor Ethyl Nitritis
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortis
Liquor Ferri Persulphatis
Liquor Formaldehydi Saponatus
Liquor Hamamelidis
Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus
Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis
Liquor Morphinæ Tartratis
Liquor Pancreatis
Liquor Potassii Permanganatis
Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ
Liquor Sodii Arsenatis
Liquor Zinci Chloridi
Lithii Carbonas
Lithii Citras
Lithii Citras Effervescens

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava
Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens
Mistura Ammoniaci
Mistura Amygdalæ
Mistura Cretæ
Mistura Ferri Composita
Mistura Guaici
Mistura Olei Ricini
Morphinæ Acetas
Mucilago Gummi Indici
Myrobalanum
Oleum Ajowan
Oleum Anthemidis
Oleum Chaulmoogræ
Oleum Copaibæ
Oleum Crotonis
Oleum Cubebæ
Oleum Gaultheriæ
Oleum Graminis Citrati
Oleum Juniperi
Oleum Menthæ Viridis
Oleum Phosphoratum
Oleum Rosæ
Oleum Sinapis Volatile
Oliveri Cortex
Oxymel Urgineæ
Phosphorus
Physostigminæ Sulphas
Picrorhiza
Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ
Pilula Colocynthidis Composita
Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla
Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea
Pilula Phosphori

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio
Pilula Quininæ Sulphatis
Pilula Saponis Composita
Pilula Scillæ Composita
Pilula Urgineæ Composita
Plumbi Iodidum
Potassii Bichromas
Potassii Sulphas
Potassii Tartras
Pterocarpi Lignum
Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus
Pulvis Antimonialis
Pulvis Butæ Seminum
Pulvis Catechu Compositus
Pulvis Cinnamoni Compositus
Pulvis Kaladanæ Compositus
Pulvis Kino Compositus
Pulvis Opii Compositus
Pulvis Scamoniæ Compositus
Pyrethri Radix
Rhœados Petala
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala
Salol
Sappan
Scammoniæ Radix
Scoparii Cacumina
Sevum Benzoatum
Sodii Arsenas Anhydrosus
Sodii Citro-Tartras Effervescens
Sodii Hypophosphis
Sodii Sulphis
Spiritus Ammoniæ Fetidus
Spiritus Anisi
Spiritus Armoracie Compositus
Spiritus Cinnamomi

Spiritus Juniperi
Spiritus Lavandulæ
Spiritus Myristicæ
Spiritus Rosemarini
Staphisagriæ Semina
Strontii Bromidum
Strychnina
Succus Limonis
Succus Scoparii
Succus Taraxaci
Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici
Syrupus Aromaticus
Syrupus Aurantii Floris
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis
Syrupus Cascaræ Aromaticus
Syrupus Chloral
Syrupus Codeinæ Phosphatis
Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis
Syrupus Rhei
Syrupus Rhœados
Syrupus Rosæ
Syrupus Urginæ
Taraxaci Radix
Terebinthina Canadensis
Tinctura Aconiti
Tinctura Alstoniæ
Tinctura Arnicæ Florum
Tinctura Berberidis
Tinctura Buchu
Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ
Tinctura Cantharidini
Tinctura Cascarillæ
Tinctura Chiratæ
Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Comp.
Tinctura Cinnamomi

Tinctura Cubebæ
Tinctura Daturæ Seminum
Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata
Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi
Tinctura Gelsemii
Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata
Tinctura Hamamelid,s
Tinctura Hydrastis
Tinctura Jalapæ
Tinctura Jalapæ Composita
Tinctura Kaladanæ
Tinctura Kino
Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita
Tinctura Oliveri Corticis
Tinctura Opii Ammoniata
Tinctura Picrorhizæ
Tinctura Podophylli
Tinctura Podophylli Indici
Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ
Tinctura Pyrethri
Tinctura Quininæ
Tinctura Sennæ Composita
Tinctura Serpentariæ
Tinctura Urgineæ
Tinctura Valerianæ Indicæ Ammoniata
Trochiscus Acidi Benzoici
Trochiscus Catechu
Trochiscus Ferrii Redacti
Trochiscus Guaiaci Resinæ
Trochiscus Ipecacuanhæ
Trochiscus Kino Eucalypti
Trochiscus Morphinæ
Trochiscus Potassii Chloratis
Trochiscus Santonini
Trochiscus Sulphuris

Turpethum
Unguentum Aconitinæ
Unguentum Aqua Rosæ
Unguentum Atropinæ
Unguentum Belladonnæ
Unguentum Cantharidini
Unguentum Cetacei
Unguentum Chaulmoogræ
Unguentum Cocainæ
Unguentum Creosoti
Unguentum Eucalypti
Unguentum Gallæ
Unguentum Gallæ cum Opii
Unguentum Hamamelidis
Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubrum
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri
Unguentum Iodi
Unguentum Iodoformi
Unguentum Lanæ Compositum
Unguentum Myrobalani
Unguentum Myrobalani cum Opio
Unguentnm Picis Liquidæ
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi
Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis
Unguentum Potassii Iodidi
Unguentum Resinæ
Unguentum Staphisagriæ
Urginea
Uvæ Ursi Folia
Valerianæ Indicæ Rhizoma
Viburnum
Vinum Antimoniale
Vinum Aurantii
Vinum Colchici

Vinum Ferri
Vinum Ferri Citratis
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ
Vinum Quinineæ
Vinum Xericum
Zinci Acetas
Zinci Carbonas
Zinci Oleostearas
Zinci Valerianas

IMPERIAL WEIGHT.

	=	1 grain.
20 grains	=	1 scruple (not official)
60 grains	=	1 Drachm ,,
8 drachms	=	1 ouncc (437·5 grs.)
16 ounces	=	1 Pound (7000 grs.)

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

	=	1 Minim.
60 minims	=	1 Drachm.
8 drachms	=	1 Fluid ounce.
20 ounces	=	1 Pint (1·25 lbs.)
8 Pints	=	1 Gallon (10 lbs.)

METRIC MEASURE.

Metre—Gramme—Litre
(Length) (Mass (Capacity)

Myria	Kilo	Hecto	Deka	Deci	Centi	Mille
(10,000)	(1000)	(100)	(10)	(·1)	(.01)	(.001)

IMPERIAL AND METRIC MEASURES OF MASS.

Gr.	1/100	...	0·00065 gm.
Gr.	1/50	...	0·0013 gm.
Gr.	1/20	...	0·0032 gm.
Gr.	1/10	...	0·0065 gm.
Gr.	1/5	...	0·013 gm.
Gr.	1/4	...	0·016 gm.
Gr.	1/3	...	0.022 gm.
Gr.	1/2	...	0·032 gm.
Gr.	2/3	...	0·043 gm.
Gr.	3/4	...	0·049 gm.
Gr.	1	...	0·065 gm.
Gr.	2	...	0·129 gm.
Gr.	2½	...	0·162 gm.
Gr.	3	...	0·194 gm.
Gr.	4	...	0·259 gm.
Gr.	5	...	0·324 gm.
Gr.	6	...	0·389 gm.
Gr.	7	...	0·454 gm.
Gr.	8	...	0·518 gm.
Gr.	9	...	0·583 gm.
Gr.	10	...	0·698 gm,
Oz.	1/8	...	0·888 gm.
Oz.	1/4	...	7·775 gm.
Oz.	1/2	...	15·551 gm.
Oz.	1	...	31·1 gm.
lb.	1	...	0·454 kgm.
lb.	2	...	0·907 kgm.
lb.	3	...	1·361 kgm.
lb.	4	...	1·814 kgm.
lb.	5	...	2·261 kgm.
st.	1	...	6·450 kgm.

METRIC AND IMPERIAL MEASURES OF MASS.

Gm.	1	...	gr. 15½
Gm.	2	...	gr. 30⅞
Gm.	3	...	gr. 46¼
Gm.	4	...	gr. 61¾
Gm.	5	...	gr. 77⅙
Kgm.	1	...	lb. 2, oz. 3. gr 120.

IMPERIAL AND METRIC MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Min.	⅛	...	0·007 c.c.
Min.	¼	...	0·015 c.c.
Min.	½	...	0·03 c.c.
Min.	¾	...	0·044 c.c.
Min.	1	...	0·059 c.c.
Min.	2	...	0·118 c.c,
Min.	3	...	0·178 c.c.
Min.	4	...	0·237 c.c.
Min.	5	...	0·296 c.c.
Min.	10	...	0·592 c.c.
Min.	15	...	0·888 c.c.
Min.	30	...	1·776 c.c.
Min.	60	...	3·552 c.c.
Min.	480=oz 1	...	28·412 c.c.
Pint.	1=oz 20	...	568·245 c.c.

METRIC AND IMPERIAL MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 cc	...	16·9 min.
2 cc	...	33⅘ min.
3 cc	...	50¾ min.
4 cc	...	1 dr. 7 min.

5 cc	...	1 dr. 24 min.
10 cc	...	2 dr. 49 min.
20 cc	...	5 dr. 38 min.
25 cc	....	7 dr. 2 min.
50 cc	...	1 oz. 6 dr. 5 min.
100 cc	...	3 oz. 4 dr. 10 min.
1 litre	...	35 oz. 1 dr. 34 min.

IMPERIAL AND METRIC MEASURES OF HEIGHT.

in. ¼	...	6·4 m.m.
in. ½	...	12·7 m.m.
in. ¾	...	19·0 m.m.
in. 1	...	25·4 m.m.
in. 2	...	50·8 m.m.
in. 3	...	76·2 m.m.
in. 4	...	101·6 m.m.
in. 5	...	127·0 m.m.
in. 6	...	152·4 m.m.
in. 7	...	177·8 m.m.
in. 8	...	203·2 m.m.
in. 9	...	228·6 m.m.
in. 10	...	254·0 mm.
in. 11	...	279·4 m.m.
in. 12 or ft. 1	...	304·8 m.m.
ft. 3 or yd. 1.		914·4 m.m.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.

1 teaspoonful	is about	one drachm
1 dessertspoonful	,,	two drachms
1 tablespoonful	,,	half fluid ounce
1 wineglassful	,,	two ounces
1 tumblerful	,,	eleven ounces

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS.

Gold Sovereign	weighs	123 grs.
Silver Rupee	,,	180 grs.
,, 8 annas	,,	90 grs.
,, 4 annas	,,	45 grs.
,, 2 annas	,,	22·5 grs.
Nickel 4 annas	,,	104 grs.
,, 2 annas	,,	88 grs.
,, 1 anna	,,	60 grs.
Copper pice	,,	100 grs.
,, pie	,,	30 grs.

INDIAN WEIGHTS.

3 Tolas	=	1 Pallam	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Avoir.
8 Palams	=	1 Seer		
40 ,,	=	1 Viss	=	3 lbs. 2 ozs.
8 Visses	=	1 Maund	=	25 lbs.
20 Mds.	=	1 Baram or Candy	=	500 lbs.

INDIAN RAILWAY WEIGHTS.

1 Md. = 40 Seers = 3200 Tolas = $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.
1 Seer = 80 Tolas = 2 2/35 lbs.

PERCENTAGE SOLUTION TABLE.

Parts.	Quantity required to make 1 ounce.
1 in 1000	0·4375 gr.
1 in 100	4·375 ,,
1 in 50	8·750 ,,
1 in 20	21·875 ,,
1 in 10	43·750 ,,

Percentage.

1 per cent	4·375 gr.
5 ,,	21·875 ,,
20 ,,	87·5 ,,

ALCOHOL DILUTION TABLE.

Quantity of Diluted Alcohol desired.	Strength of Diluted Alcohol desired.				Add sufficient Distilled Water to measure at 60o F.
	70 per cent. — Of 90 per cent Alcohol use:	60 per cent. — Of 90 per cent Alcohol use:	45 per cent. — Of 90 per cent Alcohol use:	20 per cent. — Of 90 per cent Alcohol use:	
fl. oz.	fl. oz.	fl. oz.	fl. oz.	fl. oz.	fl. oz.
5	3 8/9	3 1/3	2 1/2	1 1/9	5
10	7 7/9	6 2/3	5	2 2/9	10
16	12 4/9	10 2/3	8	3 5/9	16
20	15 5/9	13 1/3	10	4 4/9	20

NEUTRALISATION TABLE.

			Citric Acid	Tartaric Acid
Ammon carb	20 grs	with	27 grs	$28\frac{1}{2}$ grs
Magnesia carb	20 grs	,,	$28\frac{4}{7}$ grs	$31\frac{3}{7}$ grs
Pot Bicarb	20 grs	,,	14 grs	15 grs
Soda Bicarb	20 grs	,,	$16\frac{2}{3}$ grs	$18\frac{1}{3}$ grs

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

Aa	Of each
Ad libit	at pleasure
Ac	Before meals
B. d.	Twice a day
Conc	Concentratus

Cort	Cortex, bark
Cum	With
Dest	Destillatus
Dil	Dilutus
Elect	Electuary
Emp.	Emplastrum
Ext	Extractum
Fol	Folio
Ft	Fiat, let it be made
Gutta	A drop
Lig	Lignum, wood
Liq	Liquor
M	Misce, Mix thou
Mist	Mistura, Mixture
Mitt	Mitte, send
O	Pint
Oz	Ounce
Pc	After meals
Pulv	Pulvis, Powder
Qs	Quantity sufficient
Rad	Radix, root
SS.	Semisse, a half
SV	Spirits of wine
S V M	Methylated Spirit
S V R	Rectified spirit
S V T	Proof spirit
Spt	Spiritus, a spirit
St	Statum, immediately
Sol	Solution
Succ	Succus, a juice
Syr	Syrupus, a syrup
T. d. d.	Thrice a day
Tr. Tinct.	Tinctura, a Tincture
Troch	Trochisci, lozenges
Vin.	Vinum, a wine

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

Solids by weight: Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Acetanilidum	2 to 5	0·12 to 0.3 gm.
Acetum Ipecac	10 to 30	0·60 to 1·80
,, Scilla	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Acid Acetic Dil	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Acetylsalicylic	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Arsenios	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$	0·001 to 0·004
,, Benzoic	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Carbolic	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
,, Chrysophanic	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	0·01 to 0·03
,, Cinnamic	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	0·003 to 0·016
,, Citric	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Gallic	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Hydrobromic dil	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, Hydrochloric dil	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Hydrocyanic dil	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
,, Lactic	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
,, ,, dil	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, Nitric dil	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Nit. Hydro-chloric dil	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Phosphoric dil	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Picric	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2	0·016 to 0·12
,, Salicylic	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Sulph. arom	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, ,, dil	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Sulphuros	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00

Solids by weight: Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Acid Tannic	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
„ Tartaric	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Aether (repeated)	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
„ (single)	45 to 60	3·00 to 4·00
Agaricin	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	0·016 to 0·10
Aloes	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
Aloinum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Alum purificatus	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Ammon Benjoas	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ Bromide	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
„ carbonas	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
„ chloride	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
„ sulpho icthyol	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
„ Nitras (oral)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	0·03 to 0·06
„ (Hypodermic)	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ (Inhal)	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
Antim oxide	1 to 2	0·06 to 0·12
„ Sulphur	1 to 2	0·06 to 0·12
„ Tartara (Emetic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	0·03 to 0·06
„ „ (Diaphoretic)	$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	0·0025 to 0·008
Apiol	3 to 6	0·20 to 0·40
Apomorphine Hydr (Hypoderm)	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$	0·003 to 0·006
„ „ (oral)	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	0·006 to 0·016
Aqua Auranti flor	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
„ Anethi	240 to 480	16·00 to 32·00
„ Anisi	240 to 480	16·00 to 32·00
„ Calcis	1 to 4 ozs.	28·4 to 113·6
„ Camphor	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8

Solids by weight ; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims,	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Aqua Carui	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
,, Chloroform	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.	14·2 to 28·4
,, Cinnam	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
,, Fæniculi	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
,, Laurocerasi	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, Menthæ pip	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
,, ,, Virid	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
,, Pimentæ	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
,, Ptychotis	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.	14·2 to 28·4
,, Rose	1 to 2 ozs.	28·4 to 56·8
Argenti Nitras	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	0·016 to 0·03
,, oxide	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·13
Arsenii Bromide	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$	0·001 to 0·004
,, Iodide	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·003 to 0·004
Atropine	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 to 0·0006
,, Sulph	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$	6·0003 to 0·0000
Auri Bromide	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·001 to 0·012
,, Chloride	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·001 to 0·012
,, et sodii chloride	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·001 to 0·012
,, Oxide	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·001 to 0·012
Balsam copaiba	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Peru	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Tolu	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Barbitonum	5 to 10	0·30 to 6·00
Barii chloride	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2	0·015 to 0·12
,, sulphide	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	0·03 to 0·06
Beberin sulph	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, lactas	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	0·008 to 0·03
Benzenenum	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Benzol	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Benzo—Nepthol	4 to 10	0·25 to 0·60

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Berberine Hydro-chloras	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, Phosphas	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, sulphas	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
Beta—Napthol	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
Bismuth B' Napthol (orphol)	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, carbonas	5 to 10	0·30 to 1·20
Bismuth Citras	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
,, Oxide	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Salicylas	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Sub-gallas	1 to 4	0·06 to 0·25
,, Sub-Nitras	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Bis. Tannas	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
Bismutose	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Borax	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Bromoform	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Brucine	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	0·006 to 0·03
Butyl chloral Hydras	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Caffeine	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, Citras	2 to 10	0·12 to 0·60
,, ,, effer	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
Calcii carbonas	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, Chloride	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Hypophosph	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
,, Iodide	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
,, Lactas	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Phosph	5 to 15	0·30 to 0·01
Calx Sulphurat	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
Camphor	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
,, Monobrom	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Camphordyne	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Carbo lignum	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
Catechu	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Cerii oxalus	2 to 10	0·12 to 0·60
Chloral Hydras	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Chlorodyne	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Chloroform	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
Chrysarobin	$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1	0·006 to 0.06
Cinchona cort pulv.	5 to 60	0·30 to 4·00
Cocaine	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	0·006 to 0·016
Codeine and its salts	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
Colchici pulv.	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
Confectio opii	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·25
,, piperis	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Rose	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, scammony	10 to 30	0·5 to 2·00
,, senna	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, sulphur	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
Creosotum	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, Carbonas	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Creta Praeparata	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
Cubeb pulv	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
Cupri sulph (astringent)	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2	0·016 to 0·12
,, ,, (Emetic	5 to 10	0.32 to 0.60
Decoc. Aloes Co.	$\frac{1}{2}$oz to 2oz	15·00 to 60·00
,, Sarsa Co.	3 to 6ozs	90·00 to 180·00
Diamorphine Hydrochlor	$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	0·0025 to 0·008
Digitalin amorph.	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$	0·0006 to 0·0016
,, Chryst	1/240 to 1/000	0·00026 to 0·0006

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Digitalis fol pulv	½ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Dionine	¼ to ½	0·016 to 0·03
Diuretin	10 to 20	0·6 to 1·20
Elaterinum	1/40 to 1/10	0·002 to 0·006
Elaterium	1/10 to ½	0·006 to 0·03
Emetine Hydrochloras (Emetic)	1-10 to ½	0.006 to 0·06
,, ,, (Expec)	1/200 to 1/50	0·0003 to 0.0012
Ergotin (alkaloid)	1/200 to 1/40	0·0003 to 0013
Ergotinum (Ext Erg)	2 to 8	0·12 to 0.50
Eserine (alkaloid)	1/100 to 1/50	0·0006 to 0012
,, sulphas	1/64 to 1/32	0·001 to 0·002
Eucalypti Gum	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Eucalyptol	1 to 4	0·06 to 0·25
Euonymin	1 to 2	0·06 to 0·12
Euquinine	3 to 15	0·20 to 1.00
Exalgin (Methyl acetanilide)	½ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Ext Aconite (virid)	¼ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
,, Agropyri liq	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Aloes	1 to 4	0·06 to 0·25
,, Anthemedis	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, Belae liq	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Belladonna (sicc.)	¼ to 1	0.016 to 0·06
,, ,, (virid)	¼ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
,, Cannabis Indica	¼ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
,, Cascara sagrada	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, ,, Liq	30 to 60	2·12 to 0·50
,, Cimicifuga Liq	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, Cinchona Liq	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Coca Liq	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·06
,, Colchici	¼ to 1	0·016 to 0·00

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims,	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Ext Colocynth co	2 to 8	0·012 to 0·50
,, Conii	1 to 4	0·06 to 0·25
,, Digitalis	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·006 to 0·012
,, Ergot	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, ,, Liq	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Filicis Liq	45 to 90	3·00 to 6·00
,, Gelsemi	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
,, Gentian	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, Glycerrhiza Liq	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Goss. Rad. cort. Liq	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Grindelia Liq	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
,, Hamamel Liq	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Hydrastis Liq	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Hyoscyamus	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, Ipecac Liq (expect)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0.03 to 0·12
,, Ipecac (Emetic)	15 to 20	1·00 to 1·30
,, Jaborandi Liq.	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Jalap	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, Kava Liq	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Krameria	5 to 15	0·30 to 100
,, Nucisvomica sicc.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0.06
,, ,, ,, Liq	1 to 3	0.06 to 0.18
,, Opii sicc	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
,, ,, Liq	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, Papaveris	2 to 5	0·12 to 0.30
,, Pareirae Liq	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, Physostig	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
,, Picrorhiza Liq	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, Rheii	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, Sarsa Liq	120 to 240	8·00 to 16·0
,, Stramonii	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0·06

Solids by weight : Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Ext Strophanthi	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
,, Taraxicum	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, ,, Liq	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, Viburnum Prunifol	3 to 8	0·20 to 0·50
,, ,, ,, Liq	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
Fel Bovinum Purif	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Ferri Arsenas	1/16 to $\frac{1}{4}$	0·04 to 0·016
,, Carb sacch	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Citras	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
,, et. Am. cit	5 to 10	0.30 to 0.60
,, et. quin. cit	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
,, ,, strychnine cit	1 to 3	00·6 to 0·20
,, oxalas	1 to 5	00·6 to 0·30
,, sulphas	1 to 5	00·6 to 0·30
,, ,, exsiccat	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	00·3 to 0·20
Ferrum Redactum	1 to 5	00·6 to 0·30
Formin	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Galbanum Gum	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Gallae pulv	10 to 20	·060 to 1·20
Glycerinum	60 to 120	4·00 to 800
,, Pepsin	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
Glycogen	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Guaiaci Resin	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Guaiacol	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, carb	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Heroin Hydroch.	$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	0·0025 to 0·208
Hexamina	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Homatropine Hydrobrom	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$	0·091 to 00·02
Hydrarg Iod. Rub	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$	0·002 to 0·004
Hyd Virid	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1	0·01 to 0·06

Solids by weight ; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metrio Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Hyd Oxid Rub.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	0·064 to 0·016
,, Perchloride	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$	0·002 to 0·004
,, subchloride	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	0·03 to 0·30
,, tannas	1 to 2	0·06 to 0·12
,, c creta	1 to 0	0·06 to 0·30
Hydrastine	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·015 to 0·06
Hyoscin hydro-brom	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 to 0·0005
Icthyol ammon	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Inf. buchu	1 oz. to 2 oz.	30·00 to 60·00
,, digitalis	2 dr. to 4 dr.	7·00 to 15·00
,, ergot	1 oz. to 2 oz.	30·00 to 60·00
,, scoparii	1 oz. to 2 oz.	30·00 to 60·00
,, senna (re-peated	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz.	15·00 to 30·00
,, ,, single	2 oz.	60·00
Ingluvin	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Iodipin	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
Iodoform	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	0·03 to 0·20
Iodum	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	0·004 to 0·016
Ipecac pulv (expect)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
,, ,, (emetic)	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Iridin	1 to 3	0·05 to 0·20
Jalap pulv	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Kino pulv	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Lecithin	3 to 8	0·20 to 0·50
Liq Adrenaline Hyd.	10 to 30	0·60 to 1·80
,, Ammonia	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
,, ,, Acet	2 dr to 6 dr	8·00 to 24·00
,, ,, Cit	2 dr to 6 dr	8·00 to 24·00
,, Arsenicalis	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, Ars. Hyd.	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Liq Ars. et Hyd. Iod.	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Atropine sulph	½ to 1	0·03 to 0·06
,, Bismuth et am	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Calcii chloride	15 to 45	1·00 to 3·00
,, Calcis	1 oz to 4 oz	30·00 to 120·00
,, ,, Sacch	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, Chlori	15 to 20	1·00 to 1·20
,, Ethyl nitrit	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, Ferri acet	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, ,, dialysat	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, ,, perchlor	5 to 14	0·30 to 1·00
,, ,, pernit	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Hamamelid	30 to 180	2·00 to 12·00
,, Hydrarg perchlor	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Hydrogen peroxide	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, Magnes bicarb	1 oz to 2oz	30·00 to 60·00
,, Morphia acet	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, Morph Hydroch	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, ,, Tartarata	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, Opii. sed.	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Pancreatis	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Potass	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Potass Permang	2dr to 4dr	7·00 to 15·00
,, sodae	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, sodae chlorinat	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
,, sodae arsenat	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
,, strych, hydrochl.	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Liq thyroid	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, trinitrin	½ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Lithii bromidum	5 to I5	0·30 to 1·100
,, carbonas	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
,, citras	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
,, ,, effer.	60 to 120	4·00 to 8,00
Lupulin	2 to 5	0·10 to 0·30
Mag carb levis (single)	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, pond (,,)	33 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, levis (repeat)	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Mag sulphas (single)	120 to 240	8·00 to 16·00
,, ,, (repeated)	30 to 90	2·00 to 6·00
,, ,, efferves.	240 to 480	16·00 to 32·00
Menthol	½ to 2	0·03 to 0·00
Methyl Salicylas	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Methylene blue	1 to 5	0·05 to 0.30
Methyl sulphonal	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Mist ammoniaci	½ oz to 1 oz	15·00 to 30·00
,, amygdalae	½ oz to 1 oz	15·00 to 30·00
,, creta	½ oz to 1 oz	15·00 to 30·00
,, ferri co.	½ oz to 1 oz	15·00 to 30·00
,, guaiaci	½ oz to 1 oz	15·00 to 30·00
,, ol. ricini	1 oz to 2 oz	30·00 to 60·00
,, senna, co.	1 oz to 2 oz	30·00 to 60·00
Morphine acet	⅛ to ½	0·008 to 0·03
,, hydrochloras	⅛ to ½	0·008 to 0·03
,, sulphas	⅛ to ½	0·008 to 0·03
,, tartaras	⅛ to ½	0·008 to 0·03
Myrrh	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Naphthaline	3 to 12	0·20 to 0·80
Naphthol	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
Narcotina	1 to 3	0·05 to 0·20
Nicotina	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	0·00025 to 0·83
Nitroglycerine	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00025 to 0·001
Nux vomica pulv	1 to 4	0·06 to 0·25
Ol chaulmoogra	5 to 60	0·30 to 4·00
,, copaiba	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, crotonis	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	0.03 to 0·06
,, cubeb	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, gaultheria	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, morrhuæ	60 to 240	4·00 to 16·00
,, ricini	60 to 480	4·80 to 32·00
,, santali	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, terebinthæ rect	2 to 10	0·12 to 0·60
Opium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Oxymel	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, scilla	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
Paraffinum Liq	60 to 240	4·00 to 16·00
Pancreatin	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
Papain	2 to 10	0·12 to 0·60
Paraldehyd	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
Pelletierina	3 to 6	0·20 to 0·40
Pepsinum	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Phænacetin	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Phænazonum	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Phenolphthalein	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$	·0006 to ·0025
Physostigm, sulph	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$	0·001 to 0·002
Picrorhiza	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Pilocarpin nitras	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·003 to 0·012

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Pill ferri	5 to 10	0·30 to 1·00
Piperazin	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Plumbi acetas	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
Potass. acetas	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, benzoas	15 to 20	1·00 to 1·20
,, bicarb	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, bicroma-	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$	0·006 to 0·012
,, bromide	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, carbonas	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·24
,, chloras	5 to 15	0·60 to 1·00
,, citras	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, formos	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, glycero-phos.	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
,, hypophos	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, iodide	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, lactas	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, nitras	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, permang.	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
,, sulph.	15 to 45	1·00 to 3·00
,, tartaras	30 to 240	2·00 to 16·00
,, ,, acid	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
Pulv antimonial	3 to 6	0·20 to 4·00
,, catechu co.	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, cinnamon co.	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, cretæ arom	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, ,, c opii	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, elaterine co.	1 to 4	0·06 to 0·25
,, glycryrrh co.	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Ipecac co.	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Jalap co.	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, Kaladana	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00

Solids by weight : Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Pulv Kino co.	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
„ opii co,	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ rhei co.	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
„ scammon co.	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
„ tragacanth co,	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
„ zingeb	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Quinine acetylsalicylas	1 to 6	0·05 to 0·40
„ arsenas	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	0·004 to 0·008
„ camph	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·60
„ citras	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·60
„ ethyl carb	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
„ et feri chloride	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ et urea Hydroch.	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
„ fluoridum	1 to 2	0·05 to 0·10
„ formates	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ Glycero-phos.	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·60
„ hydriodidum	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ „ acid	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ hydrobrom	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ „ acid	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ hydrochlor.	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·60
„ „ acid	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·60
„ hydrochl-sulphas,	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ hypophos	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ Lactas	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
„ phosph	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30

Solids by weight: Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Quinine salicylas	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
,, ,, effer.	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
,, sulphas	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·60
,, ,, acid	2 to 12	0·10 to 0·7
,, sulpho-carb	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
,, tannas	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·06
,, Valcrianas	1 to 3	0·05 to 0·20
Quinetum sulphas	1 to 10	0·05 to 0·60
Quinidine sulphas	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Resin guaiaci	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, jalap	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
,, podophylli	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1	0·016 to 0·06
,, scammon.	4 to 8	0·25 to 0·50
Resorcin	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
Rheii pulv (single)	15 to 40	1·00 to 2·50
,, ,, (repeated)	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
Sabinae cacum.	4 to 10	0·25 to 0·60
Saccharum lactas	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
Salicinum	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Salipyrin	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Salol	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Salophen	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
Santalol	5 min	0·30
Santonine	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
Sapo durus	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Scilla pulv	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·006
Scopolamin hydro-brom	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 to 0·0006

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims,	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Sodii arsenas anhydros	$\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0015 to 0·006
,, benjoas	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, bicarb	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, bromide	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, carbonas	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, ,, exsicat	3 to 10	0· 0 to 0·60
,, chloride	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, cinnamon	2 to 5	0·10 to 0·30
,, citras	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
,, tart effer.	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, et potass. tart	120 to 240	8·00 to 16·00
,, glycerophosph	5 to 10	0·30 to 2·00
,, hippuras	5 to 10	0·30 to 2·00
,, hypophosph	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
,, Iodid	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, Nitras	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Nitris	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
,, para-aminaphenylarsonate (Atoxyl, Soamin)	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 3	0·05 to 0·2
,, phosphos (single)	150 to 840	10·00 to 16·00
Sodii Phos (repeated)	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, ,, effer. (single)	130 to 240	10·00 to 1600
,, ,, ,, (repeated)	60 to 120	4·00 to 4·00
,, ,, acidus	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, salicylas	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, sulphas (single)	150 to 240	10·00 to 16·00
,, sulphas (repeated)	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, ,, (effer single)	150 to 240	10·00 to 16·00
,, ,, ,, (repeated)	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Sodii sulphis	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, sulpho-carb	3 to 15	0·20 to 1·00
,, ,, ethylate	½ to 1 oz.	14·2 to 21·4
,, taurochoias	2 to 6	1·00 to 4·00
,, theobromine acetas (Agurin)	3 to 8	0·20 to 0·5
,, thio-sulphas	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
,, valerianas	1 to 5	00·5 to 0·30
Sparteine Sulph	1 to 2	0·05 to 1·00
Spts Aetheris (single)	60 to 90	4·00 to 6·00
,, ,, (repeated)	20 to 40	1·20 to 2·50
,, ,, co (single)	60 to 90	4·00 to 600
,, ,, ,, (repeatee)	20 to 40	1·20 to 2·50
,, ,, nitrosi	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·03
,, ammon arom. (single)	60 to 90	4·00 to 6·00
,, ,, ,, (repeated)	20 to 40	1·20 to 2·50
,, ammon fetid	20 to 40	1·20 to 2·50
,, anethi	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, anisi	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, armorac co.	60 to 30	4·00 to 830
,, cajaput	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, camphor	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, carwi	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, caryophylli	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, chloroform (single)	30 to 40	2·00 to 2·50
,, ,, (repeated)	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, cinnamon	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, juniperis	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, lavandulae	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metrio Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Spts menthae pip	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, ,, virid	5 to 20	0.30 to 1·20
,, myristicae	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, rosemarini	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
Strontii Bromide	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, iodidi	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, lactas	20 to 30	1·20 to 2·00
,, salicylas	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Stropanthin	$\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$	4·0002 to 0·0003
Strychnine	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$	0·001 to 0·004
,, hydrochl	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$	0·001 to 0·004
Sulphonal	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
Sulphur praecip	20 to 60	1·20 to 4·00
,, sublim	20 to 60	1·20 to 4·00
Syrup acid hydrodici	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, aurantii	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, aromat	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, B. P.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, anisi	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, auranti flor	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, belae	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, calc. hyp. co.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, lacto-phos	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, camph co.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, cascara arom	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, chloral	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, cocci	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, codeinae phos.	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, damiana co.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00

Solids by weight ; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Syrup eucalyptigum	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ ferri hypo. phos	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
„ „ phos.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ „ „ co. (Parrish)	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ „ „ quinine and strych (Easton)	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ ferri iodidi	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ glucosi	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ glycerophos. co	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ hypophos. co.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ ipecac	15 to 120	1·00 to 8·00
„ limonis	30 to 60	2·00 to 4.00
„ papaveris	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ pruni virg	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ rheii	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
„ rhoeados	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ rose	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ sarsa	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
„ scilla	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ senna	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
„ senega	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ tolu	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ vasaka	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ zingeb	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
Tannalbin	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Tannigen	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
Tanocol	10 to 15	0·60 to 1·00
Therebene	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Terpin hydrate	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Terpinol	½ to 2	0·03 to 0·12
Terabinthina chia	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Tetronal	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Trional	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Thallinae sulphas	3 to 8	0·20 to 0·50
Theobromina	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Theobrom salicyl	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Theocin	3 to 6	0·20 to 0·40
,, soda acetas	1 to 4	0·06 to 0·25
Theobrom et soda salicyl	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Thiocal	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Thorium nitrate	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, lactate	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
,, salicylate	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
Thymol	½ to 4	0·03 to 0·25
,, (anthelmintic)	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Thymol carbonate (Thymotal)	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Thyroid	½ to 4	0·03 to 0·25
Thyroiodin (Iodo-thyrin)	1 to 5	0·06 to 0·30
Tinctura Absinthii	50 to 240	4·00 to 16·00
,, Aconite	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
,, Adhathoda	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Aloes	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Alstonia	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Anthemidis	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
,, Apocyani cannab.	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
,, Arnica flor	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Aristolochia	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Tinctura Asafet	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Aurantii	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Azadirachta indica	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ belladonea	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ benzoin	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ „ co	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ berberis arista	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ boldo	10 to 40	0·60 to 2·04
„ bryoniae	1 to 10	0·06 to 0·60
„ buchu	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ cacti grandiflor	2 to 10	0·12 to 0·60
„ calendulaa	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
„ calotropis	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ calumba	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ camphor co	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ cannabis Indica	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ cantharidis	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
„ capsici	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ cardam co	30 to 60	2.00 to 4·00
„ carminativa	2 to 10	0·12 to 0·60
„ caryophilli	2 to 10	0·12 to 0·60
„ cascara sag.	10 to 60	0·60 to 4·00
„ cascarilla	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ castorei	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ catechu	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ chirata	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ chlorform co	5 to 60	0·30 to 4·00

Solids by weight ; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Tr. chloroformet morph. co.	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, cimicifuga	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, cinchona	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, co	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, cinnamon	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, co	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, cocci	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, cocinum		
,, colchisi	5 to 15	0·03 to 1·00
,, collinsonia	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
,, colocynth	10 to 15	0·60 to 1·00
,, conii	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, convallar	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
,, coto	10 to 30	0·06 to 2.00
,, crocii	5 to 15	0·30 to 1.00
,, cubeb	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, datura sem	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, digitalis	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, drosera	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
,, ergot	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, ammon	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, erythroph-laeum	5 to 10	0.30 to 0·60
,, eucalypti	15 to 120	1·00 to 8·00
,, euonymin	10 to 40	0·60 to 2·40
,, Euphobia Piluli	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Ferri Perch-lor	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, ,, Sesqui-chlor	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00

Solids by weight: Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Tr. Gallae	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
„ Gelsemi	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ Gent, co.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Gossypii	30 to 60	2.00 to 4·00
„ Guaiaci	30 to 60	2·00 to 4.00
„ „ ammon	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Gulanchae.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Guaranoe	30 to 120	2·00 to 8·00
„ GummiRubri	20 to 40	1·20 to 4·00
„ Hamamelidis	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Hydrasti	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Hyoscyam	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Ignatiae Amara	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
„ Iodi Mit.	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30
„ Ipecac	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
„ „ et opii	2 to 8	0·12 to 0·50
„ Jaborandi	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Jalap	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ „ co.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Kaladana	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Kino	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Kolae	20 to 60	1·20 to 4·00
„ Krameriae	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Lachnanthes	1 to 10	0.06 to 0.60
„ Lactucarii	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Laricis	20 to 30	1·20 to 2·00
„ Lavend. co.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Limonis	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
„ Lobelia	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
„ „ aeth	5 to 15	0·60 to 1·00
„ Lipuli	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00

Solids by weight: Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (c.c.)
Tr. Lycopodii	15 to 60	1·00 to 4·00
,, Matico.	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Monsonia	60 to 240	4·00 to 16·00
,, Moschi	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Myrrh.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Nucis Vomica	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Oliver cort	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Opii	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, ,, ammon	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Phosphori co.	3 to 12	0·20 to 0·80
,, Physostigmatis.	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Picrorhiza	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Podophylli	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Podophylli Indica	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Pruni Virg,	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Pulsatilla	5 to 30	0·30 to 2·00
,, Quassia	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Quillaiae	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Quinine	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, ammon	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Rheii	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, co	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Sabinae	20 to 60	1·20 to 4·00
,, Scillae	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, senega	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, senna co	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, serpentariae.	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, stillingiae	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, stramonii	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, stropanthi	2 to 5	0·12 to 0·30

Solids by weight; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grains or Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Tr. sumbull	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Tinospora (Gulancha).	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Tolu	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Urginea	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, Valerian	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, ammon	30 to 60	2·00 to 2·00
,, Val. Ind. ammon	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, Veratri viridis	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
,, warburghi	60 to 240	4·00 to 16·00
,, *Zingebris*	30 to 60	2·00 to 4·00
,, ,, fort	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Tolypyrin	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Trimethylhyd	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
Trinitrin	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003to0·001[illegible]
Trional	10 to 20	0·60 to 1·20
Turpethum	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Tussol (Antpyrine amygdalate)	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
Tyratol (Thymol carb)	2 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Ulexine (cytisine)	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$	0·0032 to0·0042
Uranium Nit.	1 to 5	0·05 to 0·30
Uranium salicylate	5 to 20	0·30 to 1·20
Urea	20 to 60	1·20 to 4·00
,, Monobromine isovaler (Bromurol	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60
Urethane	15 to 30	1·00 to 2·00
Urginea	1 to 3	0·05 to 0·20
Urotropine	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Veronal	5 to 10	0·30 to 0·60

Solids by weight ; Liquids by measure.	Imperial grainsor Minims.	Metric Grammes or Mils (cc.)
Veronal sodium	5 to 15	0·30 to 1·00
Vinegar (Acetum)	60 to 480	4·00 to 32·00
Vinum Alœs	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Antimonialis	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Auranti	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Cocœ	120 to 240	8·00 to 16·00
,, Colchici	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Ferri	60 to 240	4·00 to 16·00
,, ,, cit	60 to 240	4·00 to 16·00
,, Ipecac (expect)	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, ,, (emetic	240 to 360	16·00 to 24·00
,, Opii	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, Pepsin	60 to 120	4·00 to 8·00
,, Quinine	½ oz to 1 oz	14·2 to 28·4
,, Rheii	60 to 120	4·02 to 8·00
Yeast	½ to 1 oz	14·2 to 28·4
Zinc acetas	1 to 2	0·06 to 0·12
,, Bromide	1 to 2	0·06 to 0·12
,, Lactas	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
,, Oxide	3 to 10	0·20 to 0·60
,, Phosphide	$\frac{1}{20}$ to ¼	0·0032 to 0·016
,, Sulphas	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
,, ,, (emetic)	10 to 30	0·60 to 2·00
,, ,, carb	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20
,, ,, Valerian	1 to 3	0·06 to 0·20

DOSES FOR HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

Aconitine Nitratis	1/640 gr
Adrenalin	1 to 5 m
Apomorphine Hydrochlor	1/20 to 1/10 gr
Arsenii Iodide	1/60 to 1/20 gr
Atropine Sulph	1/150/1/100/1/60 gr
Caffeine Sodia-Sylicylas	½ to 2 grs
Camphor in oil	1½ grs in 1 c c
Camphor in æther	1½ grs in 1 c c
Cocaine Hydrochlor	1/10 to ½ gr
Codeine Phos	¼ gr
Colchicine Salicylate	1/32 gr
Cotarnine Hydrochlor	¼ to ⅓ gr
Digitaline	1/100 gr
Emetine Hydrochlor	⅓, ½ or 1 gr
Ergemine	1/65 gr
Ergotine Citrate	1/200 to 1/000 gr
Ergotocine	1/100 gr
Ether	30 to 60 m
Eucaine Hydrochlor	1/10 to ½ gr
Eucaine Lactate	1/10 to ½ gr
Heroin Hydrochlor	1/25 to 1/6 gr
Hydrarg Perch	1/60 to 1/30 gr
Hyoscine Hydrobrom	1/200 to 1/75 gr
Hyoscyamine Sulph	1/80 to 1/20 gr
Iron & Arsenic Ferri citras Viridis	¾ to 2 grs
Sodii Arsenatis Anhyd	1/80 to 1/40 gr
Morphine Hpdrochlor	⅛ to ½ gr
Morphine Sulphas	⅛ to ½ gr
Morphine Tartras	⅛ to ½ gr
Nuclein	15 m of 5% Solution
Omnopon	⅙ to ⅓ gr
Physostigmine Salicylate	1/100 gr
Pilocarpine Nitras	1/20 to ½ gr
Pituiturin	0·5cc. to 1 cc.

Potass Permang	1 to 3 grs
Quinine Byhydrochlor	1 to 5 grs
,, Bisulphas	1 to 5 grs
,, Hydrobrom	½ to 2 grs
,, Lactas	1 to 5 grs
Soamin	1 to 3 grs
Sodii Cacodyl	¾ gr
Sparteine Sulph	½ gr
Strophanthine	1/500 gr
Strych Hydrochlor	1/200 to 1/30 gr
,, Nitras	1/150 to 1/10 gr
,, Sulphas	1/50 to 1/30 gr
Trinitrin	1/250 to 1/100 gr

THE TIME TO GIVE MEDICINES.

Iodine or the iodides should be given on an empty stomach. If given during digestion, the acids and starch alter and weaken their action. Acids, as a rule should be given between meals. Acids given before meals check the excessive secretion of the acids of the gastric juice. Irritating and poisonous drugs such as salts, arsenic, copper, zinc and iron should be given after the process of digestion is ended, if given during or close after meals, the chemicals destroy or impair their action. Potassium permanganate, also should not be given until the process of digestion has ended, in as much, as organic matter decomposes it and renders it inert. The active principle of the gastric juice is impaired and rendered inert by corrosive sublimate, tannin, and pure alcohol, hence they should be given at the close of digestion. Malt extracts,

cod-liver-oil, phosphates etc.. should be given with or directly after food.

VACCINES.

The ordinary type of Vaccine is a suspension of the killed or attenuated bacteria in Normal Saline with, as a rule, ½ per cent. Phenol or Trikresol as antiseptic.

Vaccines are ordinarily given subcutaneously; occasionally may be given intramuscularly. Dose and intervals between injections should be determined to suit each individual case.

1. Acne Vaccine (combined).—Dose 10 to 250 millions in 1 c.c. given every 3 or 4 days. Commence with 1 c.c. and gradually increase.

Note.—Comedones should be expressed, pustules evacuted and hyperæmia induced by friction with a rough towel. Treatment must be continued for months.

2. Catarrhal Vaccine (Coryza Vaccine).—Dose 0·25 c.c. subcutaneously, gradually increased to 1 c.c. every 3 to 5 days.

3. Bacillus Coli Vaccine.—Used in Post-Surgical suppuration in abdominal cases, chronic sinuses resulting from operations on the appendix gall bladder, kidney or intestines, in Bacilluria complicating tubercular cystitis, in nephritis of pregnancy and in endometritis.

Intial dose 5 million organisms repeated at intervals of 7 to 10 days and gradually increased till 100 millions are being given.

4. Anti-cholera Vaccine (prophylactic).—½ c.c. containing 1,000 million vibrios is injected first. After a week or 10 days 1 c.c. containing 2,000 million vibrios is injected subcutaneously.

5. Anti-Typhoid Paratyphoid Vaccine—(T.A.B.) Vaccine) Prophylactic—supplied in sets of 2 immunizing doses, the second containing double the number of organisms found in the first for subcutaneous injection.

The smaller dose, i.e. 1,000, million organisms is given first and after 10 days interval the second dose is given.

Caution.—The patient should be asked to rest for a few hours after each injection.

6. Gonococcus Vaccine.—Given hypodermically. Initial dose 5 millions increased gradually to 10, 20, 50 100 and 500 milions.

Dose.—In acute urethritis, prostatitis Vesiculties and epididymitis the initial dose is 5 millions. In conjunctivitis and Iritis the initial dose is 250 millions. In arthritis the initial dose is 100 millions.

Doses to be repeated after an interval of 7 days. The reaction is both local and general. Local consists in redness and swelling at site of injection. General consists in rise of temperature, increased pain and tenderness in the affected joints.

Reaction passes off ordinarily in 24 hours.

7. Influenza Vaccine.—Given subcutaneously.

Prophylactic dose.—500 millions as first dose and 1,000 millions 7 or 10 days later.

Treatment.—25 millions as initial dose and if there is no reaction 50 millions may be given 3 or 4 days later.

Regulate dose by result of first injection.

Caution.—Should injection be followed by general reaction the next dose should be cut down by half and later cautiously increased.

8. Staphlococcus Vaccine—Given subcutaneously. Used in cases of furunculosis, carbuncle, cellulitis and styes in the eye, Sycosis, whitlow and Osteo-myelitis, Sinuses and fistulas, burns, pruritus ani, pustular affections of the anterior nares, Eczema, Smallpox Vaccination Ophthalmia Tarsi and irritation of Scalp and in some affections of tbe nasal mucosa and middle Ear. Initial does 50 to 100 millions gradually increased to 750 or 1,000 millions. Interval 3 to 4 days.

9. Streptococcus Vaccine.—Given subcutaneously. Used in cases of Erysepalas, Cellulitis and Lymphangitis, puerperal Septicæmia, acute surgical Septicæmia, phlegmasia alba dolens and in some cases of sub acute Rheumatism. Initial dose 1 or 5 to 20 millions. In cases of Erysepalas, cellulitis or other acute conditions a dose of 1 million may be given and if this does not produce any reaction 2 millions may be given 24 hours later. For less acute conditions 5 million may be given as initial dose and gradually increased every 4 to 10 days as long as there is no general reaction.

Table of vaccines arranged alphabetically.

Vaccines.	Prophylactic dose.		Therapeutic dose.	
	Initial.	Final.	Initial.	Final.
	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.
Acne Bacillus ...	Not used.		5	500
Actinomycosis ...			5	100
M. Catarrhalis ...	250	2,000	10	1,000
Cholera ...	500	2,000	Not used.	
B. Coli ...	100	2,000	5	500
Combined for colds.	100	1,000	50	1,000
B. Diphtheriae ...	Not used.		25	500
B. Dysenteriae ...	500	2,000	5	1,000
B. Fraedlander ...	250	1,000	5	1.000
Gonococcus ...	Not used.		25	1,000
	Units.	Units.	Units.	Units.
Hay fever ...	25	1,000	5	500
	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.
B. Influenzae ...	100	2,000	10	2,000
M. Melitensis ...	1,000	2,000	50	1,000
Meningococcus ...	Not used.		50	2,000
B. Ozenae ...			50	1.000
B. Pestis ...	500	1,000	50	1,000
Pneumococcus ...	250	2,000	10	2,000
B. Pyocyaneus ...	Not used.		5	1,000
B. Septus ...	250	2,000	50	
Streptococcus ...	250	2,000	5	2,000
Strepto-Rheumaticus ...	Not used.		5	1,000
Strepto-Scarlatinae.	500	2,000	5	1,000
Tuberculin, A.F. ...	Not used.		0·00001	1,000 c.c. upwords.
Do. B.E. ...			0·00001	c.c. upwards.
Do. T.R. ...			0·00001	c.c. upwords.
B. Typosus and Para Typhosus ...	500	2,000	50	1,000
B. Whooping cough.	500	2,000	5	2,000

Martindale's extra Pharmacopoea).

SERA.

In serum treatment a substance is introduced into the circulation which already contains the anti-toxin and which has the power of uniting with the toxin to form an inert substance. But in vaccine treatment the tissues are stimulated to produce the necessary anti-bodies for themselves.

1. Anti-anthrax serum (selavo's serum).

Dose.—30 to 40 c. c. injected subcutaneously in three or four different places in the flank. The dose may be repeated at intervals of 24 hours.

Dose.—3,000 to 9,000 units injected subcutaneously in the flank and repeated within 24 hours. Exceptionally the dose may be as much as 30,000 units.

It should be noted that the dose varies with the severty and stage of the disease and not with age of the patient.

Prophylactic does—600 units.

3. Anti-meningococcus serum.

Cose.—5 to 60 c.c. and greater quantity injected intraspinally by gravity, should be repeated at intervals of 24 hours for 3 or 4 days and an equivalent amount of cerebro spinal fluid having been previously withdrawn, Up to 100 c.c. may at the same time be injected intravenously or subcutaneously.

4. Anti-strepto coccic serum.

Dose.—10 to 30 c.c. injected subcutaneously in the abdomen or other convenient spot. May be repeated every day or 2 or 3 days according to the severity of the disease.

This serum is useful in Erysepalas, in puerperal fever and other forms of septicæmic poisoning.

5. Anti-tetanus serum.

Prophylactic dose.—500 to 1,000 or 1,500 units (U.S.A.) subcutaneously.

Curative.—10,000 to 20,000 units intravenously at once. Then 5,000 to 10,000 U.S.A. units may be repeated at intervals of 6 to 12 hours until recovery is assured.

May be injected intranspinally, intravenously and subcutaneously. Muscular rigidity (lock-jaw) should at the same time be brought under control by large doses of chloretone 40 to 60 grs. or other sedatives in warm olive oil administered by enema.

6. Anti-dysenteric serum.

Dose.—20 to 40 c.c. injected subcutaneously at intervals of 24 hours. They may be injected intravenously according to the urgency of the case. In grave and very grave cases 50 to 100 c.c. may be given. Children half these doses. Intravenously not more tnan 50 c.c. should be given at a time.

7. Hæmoplastic serum.

Dose.—2 c.c. injected subcutaneously for severe hæmorrhage and repeated in the same dose, an hour after, if necessary.

8. Anti-Venom Serum (anti-venene).

Dose.—40 c.c. injected intravenously subcutaneously in the abdomen or intramuscularly at the earliest moment after the bite. May be repeated after 24 hours.

9. Anti-Plague serum.

Dose.—50 c. c. given intravenously followed by two doses of 50 c.c. subcutaneously in 24 hours and smaller doses in the next few days.

METHOD OF STAINING OF BLOOD AND OTHER SMEARS WITH LEISHMAN'S STAIN.

Cover the film well all over with the stain and leave for 30 to 60 seconds. Add about twicc the volume of distilled water to the stain. Mix the stain and water by gently tilting the slide up and down till an irridescent scum forms over the surface and leave for 7 to 10 minutes.

Pour off the stain and cover the film with distilled water for one second.

Wash in distilled water, dry and examine.

For practical purposes ordinary tap water is good enough.

N.B.—See that the stain does not dry up over the film.

Non-Official Remedies

WITH THEIR

SYNONIMS

Abanon	Magnesium phosphotartarate
Acetal	Ethylidenedithyl ether
Aceta toxyl	Acetyl-atoxyl
Acetocaustin	Trichloracetic acid
Aceto-morphine	Diacetyl-morphine (Heroin)
Aceto-pyrin	Antipyrin aceto-saicylate or pyrosal
Acetozone	Benzoyl-acetyl-peroxide
Acid cacodylic	Dimethyl arsenic acid
Acid coumaric	Ortho-hydroxycinnamic acid
,, *Oxynaphthoic*	Naphthol carbonic acid
,, *Phenot sulphonic*	sozolic acid
Acidol	Betain hydrochloride
Acitrin	Phenyl-cinchonic-ethylester
Acoin	Alkyloxyphenyl guanidine
Actol	Argentum lactic
Adalin	Bromdiaethylacethylurea
Adamen	Borneol dibromo-dihydro-cinnamate.
Adepsine	Paraffin soft.
Aethacol	Mono-ethyl ester of pyrocatechin (Ethyl-guaiacol)
Aethrisin	Acetylsalicylamide
Agaricin Phenetedide	Agaric acid and paraphenetidine
Agathin	Salicylalphamethyl phenyl hydrazine

Agurin	Sodio-theobromine and sodium acetate
Airol	Bismuth oxyiodogallate
Aletodin	Acetyl salicylic acid
Alexipon	Ethyl acetyl salicylate
Allosan	Santalol allophanate
Almatein	Haemotoxyllin and formal dehyde
Alphol	Alphanaphthol salicylate
Alsol	Aluminium aceto-tartarate
Alumnol	Aluminium-naphthol-sulphonate
Alypin	Benjoyl-tetramethyl-diamino-ethyl dimethyl carbinol hydrochloride
Amenyl	Methy-hydrastimide hydrochloride.
Amidol	Diamidophenol chlorhydrate.
Amidopyrin	Dimethylamido analgesine.
Amyloform	Amylum formal dehyde.
Anaesthesin	Pura-amido-benzoic-ethyl-ester.
Analgesine	Antipyine.
Antifebrine	Acetanilidum.
Antiluetin	Potassio—ammonio—antimonic—bitartrate.
Antisepsin	Para bromacetanilide
Antiseptin	Zinc bromo thymolate.
Antiseptol	Cinchonine Iodo-sulphate.
Antithermin	Phenyl hydrazinlevulinate.
Antituman	Sodium chondritin—sulphonate.
Aperitol	Iso—valeryl—acetyl phenolphthalein.
Argyrol	Argentum Nucleinic.
Aristol	Dithymol diiodide.
Arrhenol	Disodium Methyl arsenate.

Arsacetin	Sodium para acetyl amino phenylarsonate.
Arsamin	Sodium para acetyl amino phenylarsonate.
Arthrisin	Acetyl—salicylicamide.
Asaprol	Calcium Beta naphthol—alphomonosulphonate.
Aspirin	Acid Acetyl salicylic,
Aspirochyl	Para—amino—phenyl mercuric arsenate.
Aspirophen	Amido—acet—para—phentid i n acetyl Salicylate.
Asquirrol	Dimethyl mercury.
Asterol	Mercury para phenol sulphonate.
Astrolin	Methylethyl glyco collicantipyrin
Asurol	Mercury and sodium amido —oxy—iso—butyrate.
Atophan	Acid phenyl cinchoninate.
Atoxyl	Sodium arsanilate.
Atroscine	Scopolamine.
Azodermin	Acetyl-amido azotoluol
Balmosa	Methyl salicylate and Menthol
Benzacetin	Phenacetin carbonate
Benzosol	Benzoyl-Guaiacol
Betol	Beta-napthol Salicylate
Bisciniod	Bismuth cinchonidine iodide
Bismal	Bismuth methylene digallate
Bismon	Colloidal Bismuth oxide
Biocitin	Lacto-lecithin 10%
Berogen	Boric ethyl ester
Borovertin	Hexamethylene-tetramine triborate
Bromalin	Hexamethylene-tetramine-brome thylate.
Bromochinal	Quinine dibromo salicylate

Bromoform	Tribromomethyane
Bromol	Tribromophenal
Bromural	Bromo-iso-Valerianyl urea
Brophenin	Bromo-iso-Valeryl amino-acet-phenetidin
Brovalol	Borneol bromo-isovaleric ester
Calcinal	Calcium Iodate
Calomelol	Colloidal Calomel
Camphossil	Camphor salicylate
Cellotropine	Monobenzoyl arbutin
Chinaphenine	Phenetidin quinine carbonate
Chinapthol	Quinine beta naphthol mono sul-phonate
Chinosol	Potassium ortho oxychinolin sul-phonate
Chloralamid	Chloral formamide
Chloralimide	Trichlor-ethylidenimide
Chloretone	Trichlor-butyl alcohol
Chloryl	Ethyl chloride
Citarin	Sodium anhydromethylene ci-trate
Citrophen	Phenetidin-citric
Collargol	Colloid silver or Argentum crede
Chloramine	Sodium Para-Toluene-sulphoch-loramide
Cordol	Tribrom salol
Coryfin	Ethyl-glycollic ester of Menthol
Cosaprin	Sodium acet-para-sulphanilate
Creolin, cyllin	Sapocarbol
Creosotal	Creosote carbonate
Crurin	Quinolin bismuth sulphocyanide
Cycloform	Para-amido-benzoic isobutyl es-ter
Dermatol	Bismuth sub-gallate
Desalgin	Colloidal chloroform

Dial	Diallyl barbituric acid
Diaphtherin	Oxychinaseptol
Diaspirin	Succinyl-salicylic acid
Diiodoform	Ethylene Periodide
Dioform	Acetylene dichloride
Dionin	Ethylmorphine hydrochloride
Dithion	Sodium dithio-salicylate
Diuretin	Sodium-theobromine salicylate
Duotol	Guajacol-carbonate
Dymal	Didymium salicylate
Epicarin	Beta-oxynaphthyl-ortho-oxymetatolnic acid
Estoral	Menthol boric ester
Eubornyl	Alpha-bromo-iso-valerianic borneol ester
Eugenoform	Sodio eugenol carbonal
Eusot	Creosote Valerianate
Eupyrin	Vanillin ethyl carbonate paraphenetidine
Euquinine	Quinine ethyl carbonate
Euresol	Resorcin monoacetate
Eurobin	Chrysarobin triacetate
Europhen	Isobutyl ortho cresol iodide
Exalgin	Methylacetanillide
Exodin	Diacetyl-rufigalic tetramethly ether
Forgenin	Tetramethyl-ammonium formate
Formin	Hexamethylene-tetramine
Formopyrin	Methylene diantipyrin
Formylphenitidin	Paraethoxy formanilide
Gallobromol	Dibromogallic acid
Geosot	Guaiacol Valerianate
Guacamphol	Guaiacol Camphorate

Guaiacyl	Calcium orthoguaiacol sulphonate
Guaiadol	Para iodo guaiocol
Guaiamar	Guaiacol glycerate
Guaiaquin	Quinine-guaiacol bisulphonate
Guaiaquinol	Quinine dibromo guaiacolate
Guaiasanol	Diethyl glycocoll-guaiacol hydrochloride
Hectine	Sodio—arsenium benzo sulphoparamino phenylate
Helmitol	Hexamethylenamine-anhydromethylene citrate
Heroin	Diamorphine hydrochloride
Hetralin	Dioxybenzol-hexamethylene tetramine
Hexal	Hexamine sulpho salicylate
Hypnal	Monochloral Antipyrin
Ichthalbin	Albumin icthyol
Icthyol	Ammonium icthyolate
Iodival	Mono-iodo iso-valerianyl-urea
Iodoformal	Iodoform ethyl iodide
Iodol	Tetraiodopyrrol
Iodolen	Iodol albumen
Iodolin	Chinoline chlormethyl chloriodine
Iodophenin	Iodo-phenacetin
Iohydrin	Diiody-isopropyl alcohol
Iothion	Diiodo-hydroxypropane
Iso-butyl Nitrite	Amyl Nitrite
Isoform	Para-iodanisol
Kalmopyrin	Calcium Acetyl salicylate
Kresatin	Metacresol Acetic ester
Kryofin	Methoxy acetphenetidin
Lactol	Beta-naphthol lactate
Largin	Argentum albuminate

Lenigallol	Pyrogallol triacetate
Lenirobin	Chrysarobin tetracetate
Loretin	Iodo-oxy-quinoline-sulphonate
Losophan	Tri-iodo-metacresol
Luminal	Phenyl-ethyl-barbituric acid
Lycetol	Dimethyl piperazine tartrate
Lysol	Liq cresol saponatus B. P.
Lysoform	Liq formaldehydi saponatus B.P.
Malakin	Salicyl Paraphenitidin
Maretin	Metatolyl carbaminate
Medinal	Mono sodium diethylbarbiturate
Mercochinal	Mercury oxychinol sulphonate
Mesotan	Salicyl-methoxy-methyl-ester
Methacetin	Para-oxy-methyl-acetanilide
Methyl salicylate	Oleum winter green (artificial)
Methylene Blue	Methyl thronine hydrochloride
Migrainin	Antipyrin phenyl dimethyl caffeincitrate
Monotal	Guaiacol methyl glycolate
Morphosan	Morphine methyl bromide
Narcotile	Methyl-ethylene bichloride
Nargol	Argentum nucleinic
Neoform	Oxy-bismuth-triiodo-phenol
Neopyrin	Valeryl amido antipyrin
Neraltein	Sodium para ethoxyphenylamidomethane sulphonate
Neurodin	Acetyl para oxy phenyl urethane
Neuronal	Bromo-diethyl acetamide
Nosophen	Tetra iodo phenolphthalein
Novaspirin	Disalicyl-anhydro-methylene citrate
Odylis	Terpin-resorcinate
Orphol	Bismuth Beta-naphthol
Orthoform	Methyl oxyamido-Benzoate

Ostanuxi	Calcium Paranucleinate
Parabismuth	Bismuth and calcium para-nucleinate
Paracodin	Dihydro-codeine
Pellidol	Diacetyl amido-azotoluol
Phenocolt	Amido acet phenetidin chlorhydrate
Phenosal	Paraphenetidin acetyl-salicylate
Phesin	Sodium phenacetin Sulphonate
Piperazine	Diethylenediamine
Propal (*Proponal*)	Dipropyl-barbituric acid
Propasin	Para-amido benzoic propylester
Protalbin	Argentum protalbinate
Protargol	Argentum proteinate
Purgatin (*Purgatol*)	Diacetyl-anthra purpurin
Pyramidon	Diamethyl-amido-antipyrin
Quietol	Valerly-oxy-butyreine hydrobromide
Rheamatin	Salcyl-quinine Salicylate
Rodinal	Para-amido phenol chlorhydrate
Sagodin	Calcium mono iodo behenate
(*Sal acetol*)(*Salantol*	Acetol-salicylic ester
Salibromin	Dibromsalicylic methyl ester
Salifibrin	Acetanilide salicylate
Salimenthol	Menthol salicylic ester
Salipyrin	Antipyrin salicylate
Salit	Borneol salicylate
Salocol	Phenocoll salicylate
Salol	Phenyl salicylate
Salophen	Acetyl-para-amido-Salol
Saloquinine	Salicyl-quinine

Salvarsan	Dioxydiamino arsenobenzol dihy drochloride
Sanoform	Methyl diiodo salicylate
Sidonal	Piperazine quinate
Sodophthalyl	Di-sodi quino phenolphthalein
Sozal	Alumini paraphenol sulphonate
Sozoiodol	Diiodoparaphenal sulphonic acid
Styracol	Guaiacol cinnamate
Stypticin	Cotarnin muriatic
Sublamin	Mercuric ethyl dia sulphate
Sulfonal	Diethylsulfondimethylmetan
Sulfosot	Potassium-creosote sulphonate
Sulphaminol	Thio-oxy-di-phenylamine
Tanuigen	Diacetyl tannin
Tannisol	Methylene bitannin
Tannone	Hexamethyl tetramin tennate
Tetronal	Diethylsulphon-diethplmethane
Thallin	Tetrahodropara quinanisol
Theophorin	Theobromine sodium formate
Thermodin	Phenacetin urethane
Thiosinamine	Allyl-sulpho urea
Thyresol	Santalol methylester
Tolysal	Tolypyrin salicylate
Trional	Methyl suphonal B. P.
Triphenin	Propionyl phenetidin
Tylmarin	Acetyl-coumaric acid
Ureal	Hexamethylene tetramine
Urocitral	Theobromine sodium citrate
Uronal	Acid Diethyl barbituric
Valerophen	Phenolphthelein menthyl vale-rianate
Validol	Menthol valerianic ester
Valison	Bromisovalerianyl borneol
Valyl	Valerianic diethylamide
Xeroform	Bismuth tribromophenol

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List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Abies webbiana	Talispatri
Abrus Precatorius (Indian liquorice)	Gundumani
Acacia arabica (Indian Gum)	Karuvael
Acalypha Indica	Kuppamani
Achyranthus Aspera (Prickly chaff-flower)	Shiru-kadaladi
Aconitum Ferox	Vishnanuir
,, Heterophyllum	Adivudayam
,, Napellus	Visha
Acorus calamus	Vasambu
Adansonia Digitata (Boabab)	Papparappuli
Adenema Hyssopufolia	Vellarugu
Adhatoda Vasika	Adatodai
Aegle Marmelos (Bael)	Vilvam
Agathi Grandiflora	Akathi
Agavi Americana	Anekatalai
Ailanthus Ecelsa	Perumaruthu
Ailanthus Malabaricum	Perumaram
Alangium Decapatalum	Ankolum
Aleurites Moluccana	Akroot
Allium cepa (onion)	Vengayam
Allium Sativum (Garlic)	Vellaipoondu
Aloes Barbadensis	Kattalai
Aloes Litoralis	Sirukattalai
Alstonia Scholaris (Dita bark)	Aelilappalai
Alpinia chinensis	Chitharathai
Alumen	Patikaram
Anacardium Occidentale (cachew nut)	Mundirikai
Anacylus Pyrethrum	Akkilakaram
Ananas Sativus	Parangithalai
Anamirta cocculus	Kakka-koliverai
Andrographis Paniculata (chiratta)	Nilavembu
Andropogon citratis (Lemongrass)	Karpoorpul
Andropogan Muricatus (Kus kus)	Vettivar
Anisochilus carnosus (Lavender)	Karpooravalli
Anisomeles Malabarica (Malabar catmint)	Pæyamaruti
Anona Squamosa (custard apple)	Sitaphalam

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Talispatri	Talispatri	Talesapatram
Guriginga	Gurugungi	Kunni
Nallatumma	Karijali	Karuvaelum
Kuppichettu	Kuppigida	Kuppamani
Uttaræni	Uttaranee	Kadaladi
Vasambhi	Vatsanabhi	Valasanabhi
Ativasu	Ativisha	
Vasa	Bage	Vayambu
	Brahmamlika	
Golimidi		
Addasaram	Adusogae	Ataloetakam
Bilvamu	Belapatre	Vilvam
Avisi	Agasi	Agathi
Rakashimatalu	Anekatali	Erseppakaita
Peddamanu	Doddamani	
Maddipalu	Hemmara	Perumaram
Ankoelamu	Ankoe-laemara	Chammaram
Neerulli	Neerulli	Eerulli
Vellulli	Bellulli	Vellulli
Kalabanda	Kathaligida	Kattavala
Chinikalabanda	Lolisara	Kattavala
Edakularitichetti	Hale	Elilampala
Sanarashtram	Sunna dumpara-shme	Chithrathai
Patikuram	Patikara	
Jædimamidi	Gaerumera	Kappa-mavu
Akkala-kara		Akkalakaram
Ananash-pandu	Anasu	Ananas
Kakkamari	Kakkamaribija	Nanzin kura
Nelavemu	Nelabævu	Kiriyat
Nimmagaddi	Majjige-hulla	Chalapul
Kuruværu	Kuruvælu	Ramachham
Karpooravalli	Doddapatri	Karpooravalli
Mogbeeraku	Karithumbi	Knritumpa
Seetapandu	Sitaphal	

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Artemesia Maritima	Machipatri
Arachis Hypogeæ (Ground-nut)	Vaerkadalai
Areca catechu (betei-nut	Pakku
Argemone Mexicane (prickly poppy)	Kudiyotti
Aristolochia Bracteata	Aduthinnapalai
Aristolochia Indica	Perumarindu
Artocarpus Integrifolia	Palachu
Arum colocasia	Sheemai Kilangu
Asclepias Asthmatica	Nalpalai
Asparagus Racemosus	Sathavari
Astercanthus Longifolia	Neermulli
Atalantia Monophylla	Kattelumichhai
Averrhoa Bilimba	Pilimbi
Averrhoa carambola	Tamarattai
Balsamodendron Mukul	Gugul
Bambusa Arundinocræ (Bamboo)	Mungilluppu
Barleria Prionitis	Chemmulli
Basella Alba, cordifolia	Pachalai
Bassia Latifolia	Madhookam
Bauhinia Tomentosa	Kattati
Bauhinia Variegata	Semmandarai
Beninkasa cerifera (white melon)	Kalyanapooshani
Berberis Aristata	Kasturi manjal
Bergera kœnigii	Karuveppilai
Bœrhavia Diflusa	Mookkirattai
Bombax Malabaricum	Mullilavamaram
Borassus Flabelliformis	Panaimaram
Boswellia Glabra (Frankincense)	Sambrani
Brassica campestris (mustard)	Kadugu
Brassica Nigra (Black)	Kadugu
Bryonia Epigœa	Akashakarudan
Bryonia Scabrella	Musimusikkayi
Butea Frondosa (Bastard teak)	Porasam
Cæsalpinia Bonducella	Gatchakkoy
Cæsalpinia Sapan	Parthangi

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Macipatri		Nilampala
Værushanagalu	Nelakadale	Nelakadalaka
Poka-vakka	Adike	Kazhangu
Brahmadandi	Arasina-ummattagida	Ponnummattan
Gaddithaigadapara		Aduthinnanpalai
Eswaramulli	Eshvarabaeru	Eswara-mulla
Panasa	Halasu	Pilave
Sheemagadda	Kaesave	Chaemp
Kurinja	Kirumanji	Vallipal
Pillapeechara-gadda	Satmuli	Sathavari
Neerugubbi	Kolavalike	Vayalchulli
Adavinimma	Kadulimbe	Malanarakam
	Bilimbi	Villimbi
Tamaratamu	Darehuli	Tamaratta
	Gugulla	
Veduru	Bedru	Moongil
Mullugoranta	Mullugoranta	Chemmulii
Bachhali	Basale	Pachala
Ippachettu	Ippe-mara	Madhookam
Adavimandaramu	Kadatti	Kattatti
Devakanchanam	Kempumandara	Chuvana-mandaram
Boodigummadi	Bile Kumbala	Kumbalam
Kasturi-paspu		Kasturimanjal
Karivaepaku	Karibaevu	Karivæpu
Atatamamid	Sanadika	Tamilama
Burugå-manu	Kempu-buruga	Mullilavamaram
Tati	Talimara	Pana. Talam
Parangisambrani	Guggula	Sambrani
Avalu	Sasive	Vella-kadugu
Avalu	Sasive	Kadugu
Akashagadda	Akashakarudaballi	Kollan kova-kizhanna
Pottibudamu		Mukkalpiram
Mæduga	Muttaga-mara	Pilacham
Gatchagoye	Gajkai-bija	Kalanjy-kuru
Bukkapuchettu	Sappanga	Chappanam

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Cajanus Indicus	Tuvarai
Calophyllum Apetalum	Punnagam, Punnaivirai
Calotropis Gigantia and Procera (Mudar)	Yerukam
Camphora Officinarum	Karuppooram
Canarium commune	
Canna Indica	Poovalai
Cannabis Sativa	Kanja
Canthium Parviflorum	Karai
Capsicum	Mulagay
Cardiospermum Halicacabum	Moodokothan
Careya Arborea	Pailacputatammi
Carica Papaya	Poppayi
Carthamus tinctorius	Chenduruk
Cassia Alata	Seemai Agathi
Cassia Auriculata	Avarai
Cassia Fistula	Konai
Cassia Lanceolata (senna)	Nilavirai
Cassia Occidentalis	Payavirai
Cassia Sophera	Periatakarai
Cassia Tora	Tagarai
Cedrus Desdara	Toonmaram
Chavica Roxburghi	Tippili
Cicer Arietinum	Kadalai
Cinchona cortex	Cinchona
Cinnamomum Malabathrum	Illavangam
Cinnamomum Zeylanicum	Lowangapatta
Citrullus Colocynthis	Attutummati
Citrus Anrantium	Kamalaranj
Citrus Bergamia	Elumachhai
Cleome Viscosa (wild mustard)	Nayvaeli
Clerodendron Serratum	Cheruteku
Clitorea Ternatia	Kodai-kakkanam
Coccinia Indica	Kovai
Cocculus cordifolius	Amradavalli
Corallocarpus Epigoea or Bryonia Epigoea	Akasha-garudan
Cocos Nucifera	Tennai

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Kandulu	Togari	Adhaki, Tuvara
Poonavithulu	Namaeru	Ponnakam
Jilledu	Ekkamale	Yerukam
Karpooram	Karpoora	Karpooram
	Sambrani	Kanari
Krishnatamarai	Kaelahoo	Katuvara
Ganjayi	Bhangi	
Balusu	Kakegida	Kandangari
Mirapakaya	Kempu-Menasu	Paranimulak
Buddakakara		Uzhinja
Dudippi	Daddala	Peelam-Ukamaram
Boppayi	Pappangay	Pappayam
Kusumbha		Chendurakam
Sheema	Sheemigida	Seemagati
Tangaedu	Avarike	Aveeram
Rælachettu	Kakkae-mara	Konna
Nælaponna	Nelavare	Nilavaka
Kasinda	Doddatagache	Poonnaveeram
Paidi-tangaedu	Kasamarda	Ponantakara
Tagirisa	Tagache	Takara
Modi		Tippaliver
Senagalu	Kadalai	Katala
Cinchona	Cinchona	Cinchona
	Kadudalchini	Illavangam
Lowangapatta	Dalchin	Lowangapatta
Paperabudama	Indravaruni	Paikummatte
Narangamu	Kittale	Madhuranardkam
Nimmapandu	Limbe	Cherunarakam
Nelavaminta	Kadusasiva	Aryaval
Gantu Bharangi		Cheruteku
Dintana	Shankappuspa	Shankapushpam
Dontadiga		Kova
Tippateega	Amradavalli	Chittamratam
Nagadonda	Akasha garuda gadde	Kadamba
Tenkayichettu	Tonginamara	Ten

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Cocculus Suberosus	Kakakulli
	Pen-kottai
Cordia Myxa	Perianaruvalli
Coriandrum Sativum (coriander)	Kottamalli
Corypha Umbraculifera	Sheedalam
Coscinum Fenestratum	Maramanjal
Costus Speciosus	Koeshtam
Cratæva Nurvala	Mavilingu
Crinum Deflexum	Tudaivachi
	Vishamoongil
Crocus Sativus	Kunkumam
Crotos Tiglium	Naervalam
Cubeba Officinalis	Valmilaku
Cucumis Melo	Velapalam
Cucumis Sativus	Mulluvellari
Cucurbita Maxima	Pooshani
Cuminum Cymirum	Cheerakam
Cuprum	Sembu, Seppu
Curculigo Orchioides	Nilapannai
Curcuma Amada (Mango-ginger)	Kasturi-manjal
Curcuma Argustifolia	Artimavu-Kookai
Curcuma Aromatica	Kattuuanjal
Curcuma Longa (Turmeric)	Manjal
Curcuma Zedoaria	Kastori-manjal
	Nirvisham
Cynodon Dactylon	Arugu
Cyperus Rotundus	Korai-kilangu
Datura	Umattai
Dancus Carota (Carrot)	Gajjara Kilangu
Dæmia Extensa	Veliparutti
Diospyros Embryopteris	Tumbika
Dolichos Uniflorus	Kollu
Eclipta Erecta (Prostrata)	Karishalanganni
Elletaria Cardamomum	Elakay

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Kakmari	Kagemari	Meennanu
		Pollakkaya
Nakkeruchettu	Mannadike	Naruvari
Kotimiri	Kottumbari	Kottampalari
Shreetalamu	Shreetali	Talipana
		Kuttapana
Manu-pasupu		Maramanjal
Kashmeeramu	Pushkaramoola	Channakkoova
		Narunchana
	Narumbele	Nirvala
	Mavelanga	
Kesarichettu	Vishamoongulli	Valuthasolatalai
Kunkumanu	Kunkuma Kesara	Kunkumam
Naepalavaema	Japala-beeja	Naervalam
Toka-miriyalu	Gandha-menasu	Valmelaku
Velapandu	Kalangida	
Dosakaya	Mullusavita	Mullanvellari—Kakkari
Gummidikayi	Cheenikayi	Chakkaraikumpalan
Jeelakara	Jeerige	Cheerakam
Ragi	Tamra	Sembu, Seppu
Neeladi-chettu	Neeladali	Nilappanai
Kasturi-pasupu	Ambe-halad	
	Koovelittu	Koova
Adavi-pasupu	Kadarasina	Kattumanjal
Pasupu	Haldi	Manjal
Kachoeramu		Kastori manjal
		Nirvisham
Garike	Karike	Karukapulu
Tungamusti	Goranaraigadde	Karimuttan
Umetta	Ummattam	Umattam
Gajjara gadda		
Gurutichettu		Veliparutti
Tumikichettu Tumil	Bandada	Panichhimaram
	Tumaki-mara	
Ulavalu	Huruli	Kollu-Mutira
Guntagrlijaeru	Ajajara	Kanni
Elakaya	Elakki	Elakai

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil.
Elensine Coracana	Iragi
Embelia Ribes	Vayuvilangam
Embeliea Officinalis (Myrobolams)	Nellikaye.
Eriodendron Anfractuosum	
Erythrina Indica	Kalyana Marukka
Eugenia Jambolana (Jambul)	Naval
Euphorbia Antiquorum	Chaturkalli
Euphorbia Nerifolia	Illaikalli
Euphorbia Pilulifera	Amampatchaiarisi
Euphorbia Tirucalli	Kalli
Evolvulus alsinioides	Vishnukranti
Ferona Elephartum	Vilakpittam Vellil
Ferula Asafaetida	Perungayam
Ficus Benghalensis	Alamaram
Ficus Glomerata and Racemosa	Atti
Ficus Religiosa	Arashamaram
Flacourta cataphracta	Talispatram
Garcinia Mangoostana	
Garcinia Pictoria	Mukki
Garcinia Purpurea	Murgalmara
Gardenia Gummifera and Lucida	Kumbai
Gendarussa Vulgaris	Karunochhi
Gloriosa Superba	Kartikka-kilangu
Glycerrhiza Glabra (Liquorice)	Ati-madhuram
Gmelina Arborea	Gummudnteku
Gossypium Indicum (cotton).	Parutti
Grewia Asiatica	
Guizotia Abyssynica	Kattellu
Gymnema Sylvestre	Shiru-kurunja
Gynandropsis Pentaphylla	Velai
Gynocardia Odorata	Neeradimuthu
Helianthus Annuses (sunflower)	Surya-kanti
Helicteres Isora	Valumbari
Heliotropium Indicum	Nakkipoo
Hellaborus Niger	Katurohini
Hemidesmus Indicus (Indian sarsaparilla)	Nannari-Ver
Herpestis Monniera	Nirbrahmi

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Ragi	Ragi	Ragi
Vayuvilangam	Vayivalanga	Vayuvilangam
Usarikayi	Nellikay	Nellikayi
	Apoorani	Poola
Barijamu	Hongara, Pongara	
Naeraedu	Naeralu	Naval
Bommajemudu	Bonthekalli	Chaturkalli
Akujimudu	Illaikalli	Illaikalli
Reddinanabrolu	Achche-gida	Nelapalai
Kalli	Mondukalli	Tirukalli
Vishnu-kranti	Vishnu-kranti	Vishnu-kranthi
Velega	Baeladaphala	Vilav
Ingua	Hingu	Perungayam
Marichettu	Alamaram	Paeral
Attimanu	Atti	Atti
Ravichettu	Ashvathamara	Arayal
Talispatram	Talispatram	Talispatram
		Manggusta
	Jorigehullimara	Korukapuli
	Murginahullimara	Punampuli
Tellamanga	Dikamali	
Nallanochili	Karinekkigida	Karunochhi
Agnishika	Nangulika	Menthani-Klzhangu
Yashti-madhukam	Jestamaddu	Ati-madhuram
Gumertek	Kashmirmara	
Patti	Hatti	Karuparutti
Pitiki		
Valesulu	Kadellu	
Boda-patra		
Velakura	Shrikala	Karvela
Surya-kanti	Surya-kanti	Surya-kanti
Valumbari	Bhootakaralu	Valumbari
Gurugu	Chelukondee	Telkata, Vaenapacha
Katukrohini	Katukarohini	Katukarohini
Sugandhipal	Namada-beru	Nannari-ver
Sambrani-chettu	Brahmi	Nirubrahmi

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Hibscus Abelmoschus	Vittilai-Vasturi
Hibiscus Esculentus	Vendaikkay
Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	Shamberattai
Hibiscus Sabdariffa	Shivappukaychurai
Holarrhena Antidysenterica	Veppalai
Honey	Ten
Hordeum Vulgare	Barliarisi
Hydrargyrum	Rasam
Hydrocotyle Asiatica	Vallari
Hydnocarpus inebriens	Niredumuthoo
Hygrophila Spinosa	Neermulli
Hyoscyamus Niger (Heubane)	Kurasani Omum
Hypoxis Orchioides	Nellapana-kilangu
Indigofera Aspalathoides	Shivanarvembu
Indigofera Tinctoria	Nilam
Ipomoea Digitata	Phalmodika
Ipomea Hederaceae	Kakkatan Virai
Ipomea Turpethun (Indian Jalap)	Shivadiveru
Iron sulphate	Annabedi
Ixora Coccinea	Chetti, Cheddi
Jasminum Augustifolium	Kattumallegai
Jasminum Grandiflorum	Jajimalle
Jasminum Pubescens	
Jasmiuum Sambac	Mallikai
Jatropha Curcas	Kattamanakku
Kaempferia Galanga	Kachhola Kilangu
Kaempferia Rotunda	Nerpichan
Legenaria Vulgaris	Soraikay
Lawsonia Alba	Maruthonri
Lens Esculenta	Misurpurpu
Lepidium Sativum	Alivirai
Linum Usitatissimum	Alashivirai
Lipia Nodiflora	Poduthalai

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Kastooribenda	Kadukasturi	Kattakasturi
Bendakaya	Bendekayi	Venda
Dasana chettu	Dasanige	Champarutti
Seemagogu	Pundisoppu	Pulicheera
Erragonkaya		
Kakakodise	Korasi-gina-gida	
Tene	Jenu	Ten
Pachcha avulu	Javegodi	
Padarasam	Padrasa	
Bokuduchettu	Vondelaga	Katukam
Neerudu Vithulu		Neeradumuthu
Neerugobbi	Kolavalike	Vayalchulli
Kurashani Vamum	Kurasani-oma	
Nelathatigadda		Nallapana Kilanghn
	Shivamalli-gida	Manali
Neeli	Neeli	Amari, Avari
Mathapal-tiga	Nelakumbha	Mothalkanta
Nelagummudu		
Kolli-vithulu	Gouri-bija	
Tegada	Tigade	Tigade
Annabhedi	Annabhedi	Annabhedi
	Kapala, Kisargidda	Chetti, Thechhi
Adavimalle	Kadumallige	Kattumallika
Jajimalle	Jajimalle	Pichhakam-Malati
Kundamu Gujari	Kasturi-mallige	Kundum
		Korukuttimulla
Malle	Mallege	Cherupichhakam
		Nallamulli
Adavi-amudamu	Kadaharalu	Kattamanak
Chandramoola	Kachhura	Kachuram
Buchampakamu	Nelasampige	Chenchineer Kilangu
Surakaya	Kahisore	Katuchuram
Goeranta	Madarangi	Mailanchi
Kuravamu		
Misurpappu		
Adityalu		
Atasi	Atasi	
Bokkena	Nelahippali	Kattu-tippali

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Liquidambar Orientalis	Neri arishippal
Litsaea Sebifera	Maida-lalki (bark)
Lodoicea Seychellarum	Kadalarangam pattai
Luffa Acutangula	Peeram
Luffa Amara	Peybeeraka
Maerna Arenaria	Punnichakarai
Mallotus Philippinesis	Kapila
Malva Rotundifolia	Kattukadalai
Mangifera Indica (Mangotree)	Mamaram
Maranta Arundinacea	Kuaman
Melalenca Lencadendron (cajput)	Kijapute
Melia Azadirachta (Margosa or neem)	Veembu
Malia Azedarach	Malaivembu
Menispermum Fenestratum	Maramanjal
Mentha Arvensis (Marsh mint)	Pudina
Mesura Ferrea	Cherunagappu
Michelia champaca	Shampangi
Mimosa Pudica	Thottal-surungi
Mimnsops Elengi	Vakulam
Mirabilis Jalappa	Patharashu
Mollugo cerviana	Parpataka
Momordica charantia	Pavakka
Momordica Dioica	Aegaravalli
Morinda citrifolia	Nuna
Moringa Pterygosperma (Horse-raddish)	Murungai
Moschus Moschiferus (Musk)	Kasturi
Mucuna Prurians	Ponnaikkali
Mula Sapientum	Valai
Myria Nagi	Marudampatti
Myristica Fragrans	Jadikay
Nardostachys Jatamanshis (Valerian)	Jatamashi
Naregamia Alata	
Nelumbiam Specisum	Tamarai

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Shilarasam	Shilarasa	Rasamalla
Samudraputenkaye		Kadalthenga
Beerakaya	Heere Kay	Peochhakam
		Cherupeeram
Chedubeera	Nagthali	Athanga
Putatiga		
Benduruppu		Poonagam
	Kadukadle Scppu	Katkadalekka
Mavi	Mavinmara	Mavu
	Kuvehittu	Kuva
Vepa	Bevina-mara	Veppn
Kodavepa	Turakabevu	
	Huchabevu	
Manupasupu	Daddamara-darasina	Maramanjal
Pudina	Pudina	
Naga-kesara	Nagasambiga	Nagachambagam
Sampangi	Sambige	Champagam
Manugudamaramu	Nachike-gida	Thotamavati
Pogada	Bakula	Makura
Chandrakantha	Madganha-malige	Anthimalari
Parpataka	Parpataka	Parpataka
Konkara	Hagala-Kaya	Paval
Karkotaki	Madahagalakayi	Vempaval
Maddichettu	Halade-pavate	Kadappilavu
	Tagache-mara	
Munaga	Nugge	Murina
Kasturi	Kasturi	Kasturi
Pilliadagu	Nasuganni	Nayikuruna
Kadalamu Aratti	Bale	Valai
Kaidaryamu		
Jajikaya	Jajikai	Jatikai
Jatamansi	Jatamansi	Jatemanchi
	Nelanaringe	Nilanarakam
Tamara	Kamala	Tamara

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Nerinm Odorum	Kanaveeram Alari
Nicotiana Tabacum	Pugaielai
Nigella Sativa (Small fennel)	Karunjiragam
Nyctanthes Arbor-Tristis	Pavalamalligai
Nymphaea Lotus	Vellambal
Ocinum Album	Ganjankorai
Ocinum Basilicum	Tiruneerpachhai
Ocinum Sanctum	Tulasi
Oldenlandia Umbellata	Chava veru (siruver)
Ophiorrhiza Mungos	Keerippundu
Opuntia Dillenii (cactus Indicus)	Nagatali
Orchis Mascula (Salep orchid)	Salamisiri
Oroxylum Indicum	Vangamaram
Oryza Sativa	Arshi
Oxalis Carniculata	Puliyarai
Paederia Foetida	
Pandanus Odorattissimus	Talamehedi Kedagai
Panicum Italicum	Tinnai
Papaver Somniferrum	Gasagasa
Pavetta Indica	Pavattaivaer
Pavonia Odorata	Perumuttai
Pearls	Muthu
Pedalium Murex	Perunerangi
Peganum Harmala	Shimai-azhavanai verai
Peucedanum Graveolens (Dill Anethum)	Shatakuppai-verai
Phaseolus Mungo	Pachchaipayaru
Phaseolus Roxburghii	Ulundu
Phoenix Dactylifera	Perichchankay
Phoenix Farinifera	Eechamaram
Phoenix Sylvestris	Paerichhu
Phyllanthus emblica	Nellikay
Phyllanthus Multiflorus	Neerpoola
Phyllanthus Niruri	Kizhkay-Nelli

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Gannaru	Kanagilu	
Pogaku	Hogesoppu	Pukayil
Nallajilakara	Karijirige	Karinchirakam
Pagadamalle	PariJata	Manpumaram
Allikada	Bile-Naidile	Vellampal
Kukatulasi	Nayitulasl	Kattarama-tulasi
Bhutulasi	Kamkasturi	Ramtulasi
Tulasi	Kari-tulasi	Krishna-tulasi
Chiruveru	Chay-beru	Chaya-ver
Sarpashi chettu	Patala garuda	Avilpori
Nagajamudu	Shivaram Kalli	Nagtalli
Salamisiri	Salamisiri	Salamisri
Dundillum		
Biyyam	Akki	Ari
Puli Chintak i	Hullihunichegida	Pullampurachi
Savirela		
Mogili, Gajangi	Kadage	Ketaki
Korralu	Kango-gida	Tina
Gasagasalu	Kasakasa	Kashakasha
Paputtavayru	Pavatte	Pavatakodi
Muttupalagamu	Bala-rakkasigida	
Mutiamu	Muthu	Muthu
Yenugapalleru	Doddaneggilu	Katunerinjal
Shimagoranti-vithulu		
Shatakupivithulu	Subbasige	Chatukuppa
Pachhaipasulu	Hesaru	Cherupayar
Minumu	Uddu	Ulunnu
Karjurakaya	Gajjira-hannu Kharjura	
Eechakoyya	Sanna-eechalemara	Chitteenth
Eecha, Indu	Eechalamara	Katenth
Ishanchedi		
Usirikaya	Nelli-kayi	Nellikayi
Nallapurugudu	Sannakagesoppu	Katuniruri
Nelausirika	Kirunelli	Kilanelli

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Physalis Flexuosa	Achuvagandi
Pimpinella Anisum	Sombu
Pinus Deodara	Devadaran
Pistia Stratiotes	Akasa Tamarai
Piper Betle	Vettilae
Piper Longum (Long pepper)	Tippali
Piper Nigrum (Black pepper)	Milaku
Picrorrhiza Kurroa	Katukurogani
Pistacia Integerrima (galls)	Kakattashingi
Plantago Ispaghula	Ishappukolvirai
Plumbago Rosea	Kodimuli shivappu Chithramulam
Plumbago Zeylanicum	Chithramoolam
Plumeria Acuminata	Elathalari,
Pongamia Glabra (Indian Beech)	Poongamaram
Potassi Nitras	Potluppu
Prunus Amygdalus (Almond)	Vadamkottai
Psidium Guyava	Koyyapalam
Psoralea Corylifolia	Karpokarisi
Pterocarpus Marsupium (Indian Kino)	Vengaimaram
Pterocarpus Santalinus	Shenchandanam
Ptychotis Ajowan (omum seeds)	Omum
Punica Granatum (Pomegranate)	Madalai
Quercus Infectoria (Galls)	Masikay
Quicklime	Chunnambu
Randia Dumetorium	Maruk-Kallankai
Raphanus Sativus	Mullangi
Rauwolfia Serpentina	
Rheum Emodi	Variyattu
Rhinacanthus Communis	Nagamalli
Rhus odina	Odiyamaram
Rhus Succedanea (Galls)	Karkapu
Ricinis communis	Amanakkai
Rosa Damescena	Rojappu
Rubia Cordifolia	Manditta
Ruta Augustifolia	Sadhapu
Ruta Graveclens	Arvada
Saccharum Officinarum	Karumbu
Salvadora Persica	Ughaiputtai,

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Ashvagandi	Sogadabeeru	Amukiram
Sompu	Sapu-gida	Perinjirakam
Devadara		Devadaram
Anthara Tamara		Akasha thamarai
Tamalapaku		Vettila
Pippali Katte	Hippali	
Miryalu	Volle-menasu	Kurumulaka
Katukkurohini	Katagarogini	Katukhurohani
Kakrakhingi		
Isapagalavittulu	Issabagolu	Isphagul
Yerra chitramulam	Kempu chitramula	Chakkikotuverai
Chithramoolam	Bile-chitramula	Kodiveli
Adavi-gannaru	Kadusampige	Velutharali
Kanagu	Karanja-mara	Pongam
Shurakaram	Petiluppu	Vetiuppa
Badamvittulu	Badamu	Vadamkottai
Jambandu	Jamaphala	Palamper
Bhavanchivithulu	Bavancha	Karpokkari
Peddagi	Hanemara	Vengai
Raktagandamu	Rakthachandana	Chenchantanam
Omamu	Oma	Homam
Dadima	Dalimba	Matalam
Mashikaya	Machi-kayi	
Thalachanisunnam	Sunna	Chunnambv
Manda	Mangarikai	Mangakai
Mullangi	Mullangi	Kankapal
Patalagandhi		
	Ravalchinni	
Nagamalli	Nagmalli	Purukolli
Oddimanu	Udimara	Uthi
Karkatasbringi		Karkatasringi
Eramudapu	Haralu	Chittamanakku
Rojapuvu	Gulabi-huni	Pannirpu
Tamravalli	Manjishta	
Sadhapa	Nagadali soppu	Arooada
Suddhapuaku	Sudabugida	Aruta
Cheruku	Kabbu	Karimpu
Varagogu	Gohimara	

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
	Karkol
Santalum Album	Chandanakattai
Sapindas Trifoliatus (Soap nut)	Puvandi-kottai
Saraca Indica (Asoka)	Asogam
Saussurea Lappa	Ghostam
Schleichera Trijuga	Pumaram
Scilla Indica (Indian squill)	Shirunari-Vengayam
Scindapsus pertusa	Atti-tippili
Scindapsus Anacardium	Shenkottai
Senna Indica	Suratavarai
Sesbania Aegyptiaca	Champai
Sessamum Indicum	Ellu
Shorea Robusta (Sal)	Kungiliyam
Sida Acuta	Vada-thiruppi
Sida Cardifolia (country mallow)	Mayir-manikkam
Siegesbeckia Orientalis	Katampam
Sinapsis Juncea	Kadugu
Smilax chinensis (china root)	Parangi-pattai
Sodii Biboris	Venkaram
Sodii Chloride	Uppu
Solanum Indicum	Karimulli
Solanum Jacquinii	Kandankattari
Solanum Melongena	Kattarikayi
Solanum Nigrum	Manattakkali
Solanum Ferox	Ana-Chundai
Soymida Febrifuga	Shemmaram
Solanum Trilobatum or Trifoleatum	Tutuvelai
Sphaeranthus Hirtus	Vishnu-karandi
Spondis Mangifera	Kattuma
Sterculia Foetida	Peenatha-maram
Strychnos Nuxvomica	Yetti Kottai
Strychnos Potatorum	Tettankottai
Sugar	Sharkkarai
Sulphur	Gandhakam
Swertia chlrata (chirata)	Nilavembu

corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Gandapu chekka	Shrigandhadamara	Chandanamaram
Kunkudu	Aradala	Chavakayimaram
Asok	Asokadamara	Asokam
Kustam		
Pusku-Roatanga		
Adavitella-gadda	Kadu-bellulli	Kantena
Enuga-pippalu	Doddahippali	Atti-tippili
Jeedivittulu	Ger-Kayi	Chermara
Jalugu	Karijeenangimara	
Nuvvulu	Uruellu	Karuellu
Guggulamu	Guggula	Karimaruthu
Visha boddi	Visha khaddi	Cheruparuva
Chitumutti	Kishanji	Velluram
Parangichekka	Parangichekka	Chinapaivu
Velligaram	Kankana kher Biligara	Ponkaram
Lavangam	Uppu	Uppu
Tellamoolaka	Kirigulla-gida	Cheruchunda
Nela-Mulaka	Nelagulla	Velvottuvalutina
Venkayi	Badanakayi	Valutuna
		Mulugutakali
Kamanchi chettu	Kakumunchi	Tudavalam
Molakkayi		Vellothuvazutina
Somida-manu	Swami-mara	
Mundlamushti		Tutuvalam
Boedatarapuchettu	Karande-glda	Atakumaniyam
Adavimamidi	Ambate	Ambalam
	Penarimara	Peenarimaram
		Pottakavalam
Mushti vithulu	Kasarthanamara	Kanjiram
Chilla chettu	Chali-mara	Tetta-maram
Shakkara	Sakhra	Panjasara
Gandakam	Gandaka	Ghandhakam
Nalavembu	Kiriyatu	Kriyat

List of Indian Drugs with their

	Tamil
Symplocos Racemosa	Lodhra, Tilakam
Tabernaemontana coronaria	Nandyavattam
Tamarindus Indica	Puliyampalam
Taxus Baccata	Talispatri
Terminalia Arjuna	Maruda-maram
Terminalia Belerica	Tanrikkay
Terminalia catappa	Amandimaram
Terminalia chebula	Kadukkai
Thespesia Populnea	Puvarashamaram
Thevatia Neriifolia	Pachchai alari
Tinospora cordifolia	Sindilkodi
Toddalia Aculeata	Milakaraney
Tragia cannabina	Cherukanjuru
Tribulus Terrestris	Neringi
Trichosanthes cucumerina	Kattu-Peppudel
Trichosanthes Dioica	Peyupadal
Trichosanthes palmata	Korattai
Trigonella foenum (fenugreek) Graecum	Vendayam
Triticum Sativum	Godumai
Tylophora asthmatica	Nayipalai
Urgina Indica (Indian squill)	Nari-vengayam
Valeriana Indica	Jatamansi
Vateria Indica	Vellai-kunrikam
Veronia anthelmintica (Purple Fleabana)	Kattujiragam
Vernonia cinerea	Poovam kurundal (Naichitte)
Vitex Negundo	Chinduvaram
Vitis Vinifera (Grape)	Draksha
Withania coagulans (Vegetable Rennet)	Amukkira
Withania Somnifera (winter cherry)	Achuvagandi (Amukkara kizhangu
Woodfordia floribunda	Thathari pushpam
Zingiber officianalis (Ginger)	Shukku
Zizyphus Jujuba (Jujube)	Elandi

Corresponding Names in Vernaculars.

Telugu	*Canarese*	*Malayalam*
Luddugachettu	Balalodduginamara	
Nandhivardhanamu	Maddarasagida	Nandyarvattam
Chintapandu	Hunasehannu	Puli
Thalispatri	Talispatri	Talispatri
Tellamaddichettu		Vemmaruthu
Tadi, Tandrakaya	Shantimara	Tanni
Tapasatamaru	Badami-mara	Katappa
		Adamaram
Karakkaya	Anile-kayi	Kadukkai
Dangirani	Huvarisi-mara	Poovarisham
Pachchai alari		
Tippatigah	Amrita-balli	Amrutavalli
Mirpa-kandra	Keda-hakukere	Kara
Doolagoendi		Cheru-kodithuva
Pallerumulla	Negilimulla	Neringal
Adavi-potla		Katupadolam
Adavipotla	Kahipadavala	Katupatolam
Avagudhapandu		Kakatonti
Menthulu	Menthaya	Ventayam
Godhumulu	Godi	Kotampain
Veripala	Adumuttadagida	Vallipala
Nakkuvuligadda	Adavi Erulli	
Jatamamsi		Jatamamsi
Telladumaramu	Dhupada-mara	Vella-kunturukkam
Adavi Jilakara	Kadu-jirige	Kattujiragam
Garetikamini	Sahadevi	Puvankuruntal
Shindhuvarumu	Bile-nekki	Indrani
Draksha	Draksha	
Panneru-gadda	Amakiregadde	Amukiram
Aswagandhi	Sogade-beru	Pivate
Dhataki	Thamarapushpi	Thatharipoo
Sonti	Shunti	Chukka
Regu	Bogari	Ilantha

INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia gum, with alcohol, borax, ferric chloride, lead subacetate, and sulphuric acid.

Acetanilidum, with spt. æth. nit. or amyl nitrite, gives a yellow solution turning red. Carbolic or salicylic acid, thymol or chloral hydrate forms a paste.

Acid, acetylsalicylic, with potassium iodide, hexamine, and other substances decomposed by weak acids. Splits up with water into acetic and salicylic acids.

Acid, arsenious, with lime water, magnesia, ferric oxide, and vegetable astringents, such as tannin,

Acid, benzoic, with ferric salts, lead acetate. and mercuric chloride.

Acid, carbolic, with chloral hydrate, ferrous sulphate, and lime.

Acid, chromic, with alcohol, arsenious acid, ether, glycerin, and organic substances. (Dangerously explosive.)

Acid, citric, with acetates, potassium tartrate, and sulphides.

Acid, gallic, with iron salts, spt. æther. nit., and metallic salts generally.

Acid, hydrobromic, same as hydrochloric.

Acid, hydrochloric, with lead and silver salts and tartar emetic.

Acid, hydrocyanic, with copper, iron, and silver salts, mercuric oxide, morphine solutions, and sulphides.

Acid, hypophosphorous, with mercuric chloride.

Acid, nitric, with ferrous salts, lead acetate, and many organic substances (*e.g.*, carbolic acid), which it may, in strong solution, oxidise.

Acid, nitro-hydrochloric, with bromides, iodides, and lead and silver salts.

Acid, osmic, with alcohol, ether, ferrous salts, organic substances, and phosphorus.

Acid, oxalic, with calcium and iron salts and mineral acids.

Acid, phosphoric, with ferric chloride and lead acetate.

Acid, picric, with alkaloids and all oxidisable substances. Should on no account be compounded with phosphorus or sulphur, as it may be fatally explosive.

Acid, pyrogallic, with alkalis, copper and iron salts, and oxidising agents.

Acid, salicylic, with iron salts potassium iodide, and spt. æther. nit.

Acid, sulphurous, with hyposulphites and organic colouring matter.

Acid, tannic, with albumen, alkalis, alkaloids, chlorates, emulsions, ferrous and ferric salts, gelatin, metallic salts, mineral acids, starch, and tartar emetic.

Acid, tartaric, with ammonia, lime and potash salts, lead and mercury compounds, and vegetable astringents.

Acids generally, with all alkalis and their carbonates, and with metallic oxides. As

the combining powers of acids vary, one acid may displace another from a compound—*e.g.*, mineral acids split up acetates (acetic acid being set free), and such organic acids as benzoic and salicylic are liberated from their salts by other acids.

Adrenalin, with iron salts, formaldehyde, silver and mercury salts, oxidising agents (peroxide of hydrogen, chlorine, iodine), nitric and chromic acids.

Albumen, with acids, alcohol, mercuric chloride, and tannin.

Alkalis, with acids, alkaloidal salts, and most metallic salts.

Alkaloidal salts generally, with alkaline and earthy carbonates, borax, iodine and its compounds, double iodides of heavy metals (*e.g.*, Donovan's solution), mercuric chloride, syr. pruni virg., picric acid, tannin, and all vegetable astringents.

Alum, with alkalis and alkaline carbonates.

Ammonium acetate, with acids, potash and soda and their carbonates, lead and silver salts, and tr. ferri perchlor.

Ammonium benzoate, with acids and ferric salts.

Ammonium bromide, with mineral acids, alkaline carbonates, chlorine, potassium chlorate and bichromate, silver nitrite, sodium nitrite, calomel, and spt. æther. nit.

Amyl nitrite, with water behaves like spt. æther. nit., as do most 'compound' ethers or esters.

Antimony and potassium tartrate, with acacia gum, acids, alkalis, soap, calomel, tannin, and all vegetable astringents.

Antimony, golden sulphurated, with acids, bismuth subnitrate, and sodium bicarbonate.

Antipyrin, with acids, alkalis, calomel, cinchona preparations, copper sulphate, sodium salicylate, spt. æther. nit., syr. ferriiodid, tannin and all vegetable astringents.

Apomorphine hydrochloride, with alkalis, iodine, iron salts, potassium iodide, and tannin.

Argenti proteinatum, with acids (unless very dilute), mercuric chloride, and tincture of iodine. Should be protected from light.

Aristol, who alkalis, ammonia, mercuric chloride, and metallic oxides, or anything that decomposes iodides.

Arsenium bromide and chloride are immediately decomposed by water.

Arsenium iodide, with acids mercuric chloride, and morphine salts.

Aspirin with water decomposes into acetic and salicylic acids.

Atropine and its salts, with alkalis, salts of of mercury, and tannin.

Barium chloride, with phosphoric and sulphuric acids and their salts, carbonates and tartrates, medicinal wines, and vegetable infusions.

Bismuth subnitrate, with alkaline bicarbonates, calomel, gallic acid, potassium or sodium iodide, sulphur, golden sulphide of antimony, and tannin.

Borax, with acacia mucilage, alkaloidal salts, glycerin. and mineral acids.

Bromides, with chlorine, also iron, lead and silver salts.

Caffeine and its salts, with all alkaloidal reagents except potassio-mercuric iodide. Also with salicylates.

Calcium glycerophosphate, with sodium benzoate. Solutions of the glycerophosphate tend to hydrolyse, calcium phosphate being precipitated.

Calcium hypophosphite, with ferri ammon. cit.

Calcium salts, with alkalis and their carbonates citrates, oxalates, sulphates, and ammoniated preparations.

Calomel, with alkalis, alkaline chlorides, antipyrin, bromides; hydrocyanic acid, iodides, organic acids, soap, and sodium carbonate.

Chloralamide, with alkalis.

Chloral hydrate, with alcohol, alkalis, calomel carbolic acid, and potassium iodide.

Chloramine-T, with alcohol, iodides, any hydrogen peroxide. Solution attacks metal. Should be kept in dark.

Chlorates, with black antimony, ferrous iodide, hypophosphites, mineral acids, sulphur, and many organic compounds (dry and wet), tannin, and tartaric acid.

Chlorine, with alkalis, bromides, iodides, lead and silver salts, tannin, vegetable mucilages, extracts, waters, infusions tinctures and syrups milk, and emulsions.

Cocaine and its salts, with alkalis, borax, and other alkaloidal precipitants. With ung. hyd. ox. flav. it produces intense irritation.

Cochineal is precipitated by salts of zinc, bismuth, and nickel as a lilac powder ; iron gives a dark purple, tin a brilliant scarlet, and alumina the lakes.

Codeine salts, with fixed alkalis and other alkaloidal precipitants, excepts ammonia.

Collodion, with water or aqueous fluids and carbolic acid.

Copper sulphate, with alkalis and their carbonates, iodides, and vegetable astringents.

Creosote, with silver oxide and other oxidisers,

Dermatol, with acids.

Digitalis preparations, with alkalis, cinchona preparations, iodides, iron salts, and lead acetate.

Diuretin, with acids and alkalis.

Europhen, with metallic oxides, mercury salts, and starch in presence of fats.

Exalgine behaves like antipyrin.

Formaldehyde, with ammonia, bisulphites, mercuric chloride, and generally it acts as a reducing agent.

Hexamine, with acids, acid salts, and quinin et ferri cit.

Homatropine salts, with alkalis, mercuric chloride, and other alkaloidal reagents.

Hydrogen peroxide, with oxidisable substances and lime water.

Hyoscyamine and hyoscine salts, similar to homatropine salts.

Hypophosphites, with mercuric chloride; generally act as reducting agents, greedily absorbing oxygen, and explode when rubbed with oxidisers such as chlorates and nitrates. (A mixture of equal parts of sodium hypophosphite and nitrate has exploaded violently.)

Hyposulphites, with mineral acids and soluble salts of the heavy metals.

Ichthyol, with acids, alum, potassium bromide and iodide, and zinc sulphate.

Inf. rosœ acidum, with alkalis, borax and liq.

Iodine, with acacia gum, alkalis, alkaloids, metallic salts, essential oils (sometimes explosive), plumbi sub-acetate and fixed oils (partly absorbed)

Iodoform, with calomel.

Iron, reduced, with extracts (if acid) and metallic and alkaloidal salts.

Iron salts, with acacia mucilage (persalts), alkalis, alkaline carbonates, vegetable infushions and extracts (astringent), gallic acid, and tannin.

Kino preparations, with alkalis, gelatin, mineral acids, and metallic salts.

Lead acetate, with acids, albumen, alkalis, carbonates, chlorides, chromates, citrates, iodides, phosphates, soap sulphates, tannin, and tartrates.

Lead subacetate, same as the last also with acacia mucilage.

Magnesium sulphate. with alkalis, lead acetate, potassium and sodium carbonates, tartarated soda, and sodium acid phosphate.

Mercuric chloride, with albumen, alkalis alkaloids, hypophosphites, lead and silver salts methylene blue, potassium iodide, reduced iron, soap, sulphurous acid tannin, and vegetable infusions.

Mercuric oxide, with chlorides.

Mercury iodides, with alkalis.

Mercury subchloride (see *Colomel*).

Morphine salts, with alkalis, tannin, vegetable infusions, and the usual alkaloidal precipitates.

Nitrites, with acid solutions. See *Spt. ather nit.*

Nux vomica preparations, with alkaloidal precipitants; and note that nitric acid changes colour of mixtures.

Opium, with alkaline carbonates, chlorine-water, iodine, liq. arsenicals, salts of copper, iron, lead, mercury, and zinc, and tannin.

Pepsin is precipitated by alcohol (above 25 per cent.) and ammonium and magnesium sulphates or any salt which saturates the mixture.

Phenocoll salts, with alkalis and their carbonates.

Phenolphthalein, with alkalis give a red colour

Physostigmine salts, apart from usual alkaloidal incompatibles, become red with ammonia owing to formation of rubeserine.

Pilocarpinehydro chloride, with alkalis iodine, mercuric chloride and silver nitrate.

Potash, sulphurated, with acids, carbonated waters, and zinc sulphate.

Patassium bromide, (see *Bromides*).

Potassium chlorate (see *Cholorates*). Should never be rubbed with sulphur or any compustible compound, nor should strong sulphuric acid be poured over it.

Potassium cyanide, with acids, morphine salts, and silver nitrate.

Potassium iodide, with tr. ferri perchlor, and lead, mercury, and silver salts.

Potassium nitrate, with most sulphates.

Potassium permanganate, with glycerin, alcohol, and other oxidisable substances. Solutions should not come in contact with cork.

Quinine salts, (dissolved), with alkalis, carbonates, tannin, and vegetable infusions.

Resorcin, with ammonia and oxidising reagents.

Saccharin, with potassium iodide.

Salicylates, (alkaline), with acids, some alkaloids, ferric salts, and spt. æther nit.

Salol, with alkalis.

Silver nitrate, with tap-water, hydrochloric, sulphuric, acetic, and tartaric acids and their salts, hydrocyanic acid and its compounds, iodine, iodides and bromides, alkaline and earthy carbonates, sulphur, arsenites arsenical solutions, tannin and artringent infusions, essential oils, extracts, and esins.

Silver oxide, with acids, ammonia, bromides, chlorides, creosote, iodides, and tannin.

Sodium arsenate, with syr. ferri iodidi.

Sodium nitrite, with weak acids, ammonium bromide,oxidising agents, and vegetable extracts.

Spt. ætheris nitrosi, with water, alkalis, emulsions, ferrous sulphate, gallic and tannic acids, and bromides and iodides.

Strontium salts, with phosphoric and sulphuric acids and their salts.

Strychnine solutions, with alkalis, astringents, and liq. arsenicalis.

Sulphocarbolates, with ferric salts.

Syr. pruni virg., with alkaloids.

Valerinates, with acids.

Zinc chloride, with hard water.

Zinc permanganate explodes when mixed with alcohol, extracts, glycerin and sugar.

Zinc valerianate. with acids, soluble carbonates, tannin, and metallic salts.

COMMON PRESCRIPTIONS.

Acetum.

Acetum Menthol.

℞

Menthol	...	3 Parts.
Acid Acetic dil	...	97 Parts.

Used with water as a Gargle.

PH. F.

Acids.

Acid Hydrochloric dil.

℞

Acid Hydrochloric (weight).		6 ozs. 262½ gr.
Aqua Distillata ad	...	20 ozs.

Acid Nitric dil.

℞

Acid Nitric (weight)	...	3 ozs. 9 grs.
Aqua Distillata ad	...	20 ozs.

Acid Nitro-Hydro dil.

℞

Acid Nitric	...	2 ozs. 192 M
Acid Hydrochl	...	3 ozs. 96 M
Aqua Dist. ad	...	20 ozs.

Acid Phosphoric dil.

℞

Acid Phos. conc (weight)	...	3 ozs. 83½ grs.
Aqua Distillata ad	...	20 ozs,

Acid sulph arom.

℞

Tr. Zingeb	...	5 ozs.
Spts. cinnam	...	144 M.
Acid sulph	...	1 oz. 192 M.
Alcohol (90 p. c.) ad	...	20 ozs.

Acid sulph dil.

℞

Acid sulphuric (weight)	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.
Aqua Distillata	...	18 ozs. 384 M

Aqua.

Aqua camphor.

℞

Camphor	...	$8\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
Alcohol	...	$19\frac{1}{2}$ M.
Aqua Distillata	...	20 ozs.

or

Spts. camphor	...	3 drms.
Aqua Distillata	...	40 ozs.

Aqua carminativa (Gripe drops).

℞

Olei anisi	...	10 M.
Oleii anethi	...	10 M.
Ol Menthae pip	...	5 M.
Glycerine	...	10 ozs.
Aqua ad	...	40 ozs.

(Dose :—10 to 60 drops in water according to the age of the child).

PH. F.

Aqua chloroform.

℞

Chloroform	...	12 M.
Aqua Distilled	...	25 ozs.

(Cataplasmata—Poultices).

Boric Poultice.

℞

Crushed Linseed	...	4 ozs.

Boiling solution of Acid Boric	...	10 ozs.

Add linseed gradually with stirring.

Carbolic Acid Poultice.

R

Linseed	...	4 ozs.
Boiling solution of Phenol (1 in 40)	...	10 ozs.

Linseed Poultice (cataplas.) Lini B. P. C.

R

Crushed Linseed	...	4 ozs.
Water Boiling	...	10 ozs.

Mustard Poultice B. P. C.

R

Mustard	...	125 grs.
Crushed linseed	...	4 ozs.
Boiling water	...	10 ozs.

Mix the mustard with a little warm water into thick paste. Then mix linseed separately with boiling water. Finally stir both together. Mustard paste may be spread on the surface of the linseed poultice if stronger action be desired.

G. H. P.

Collunaria (Nasal Douches).

Collunarium Alkaline,

R

Sodii Bicarb	...	āā
Sodii Bi-borate	...	āā
Sodii chloride	...	āā
Saccharine Alba	...	āā

1 teaspoonful to 10 ozs. of water to make the solution.

G. H. P.

or

℞

Sodii Bicarb	...	131 grs.
Purified Borax	...	131 grs.
Phenol	...	44 grs.
Refined sugar	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Aqua Distillata ad	...	20 ozs.

Used mixed with an equal quantity of water.

Collunarium Eucalypti Comp.

℞

Sodii Bicarb	...	4 grs.
Boracis	...	4 grs.
Soda Benzoas	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Eucalyptol	...	$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
Menthol	...	$\frac{1}{24}$ gr.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

PH. F.

Collunarium Menthol comp.

℞

Sodii chloride	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Boracis	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Sodii Benzoas	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Menthol	...	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
Cocain Hydrochlor	...	$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

PH. F.

Collutoria (Mouth wash)

Collutorium Acid Benzoic.

℞

Acid Benzoic	...	10 grs.
Tr. Krameria	...	15 m.

Gluside	...	6 grs.
Ol. Menth pip	...	2 m.
Ol. Cinnamon	...	2 m.
Alcohol ad	...	1 oz.

(Use 30 drops in ½ tumbler of water)

(Squire)

Collutorium Antacidum.

R

Sodii Bicarb	...	3 grs.
Liq. Phenol	...	½ m.
Purified Borax	...	3 grs.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Collutorium Astringents.

R

Zinc Chloride	...	1 gr.
Zinc Sulphas	...	1 gr.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

(Squire)

Collutorium Formaldehyde.

0·1 per cent solution of Liq. Formaldehyde in water. G.H.P.

Collutorium Hydrogen Peroxide.

Hydrogen Peroxide }
Aqua } ... equal parts

G.H.P.

Collutorium Potass Chloras.

R

Liq. Phenol	...	4 m.
Tin. Arnica	...	4 m.
Pot. Chloras	...	15 grs.
Glycerine	...	15 m.
Aqua Rose ad	...	1 oz.

Dissolve and mix. G.H.P.

Collutorium Thymol Conc.

℞

Thymol	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Ol. Menthaepip	...	3 drms.
Ol. Eucalyp	...	6 drms.
Tin. Myrrh	...	1 oz 5 drms.
Tin. Benzoin	...	3 ozs.
Alcohol	...	10 ozs.

($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 18 ozs. of water)

Collyria (Eye lotion)

Collyr. Zinc Sulph Co.

℞

Zinc Sulph	...	1 gr.
Acid Boric	...	15 grs.
Aqua Distitute	...	1 oz.

(Refer Treatment of Eye-diseases).

G.H.P.

Cremors (creams)

Cremor Zinci,

℞

Zinc Oxide	...	1 oz.
Adeps Lanae Hyd.	...	2 drms.
Liq. Calcis	...	11 drms.
Ol. Olive	...	11 drms.

G.H.P.

Elixir.

Elixir Simplex B.P.C.

℞

Tin. Auranti	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Syrup	...	8 ozs.
Aqua Dist. ad	...	20 ozs.

Emulsion.

Emulsio Kerosene.

℞

Kerosine oil	... 110 parts
Soft Soap	... 50 parts
Water	... 10 parts

Boil the soap and water and when boiling keep on adding the oil in small quantities at a time until all the oil is emulsified. To be diluted with warm water before use.

G.H.P.

Emulsio Oleum Ricini.

℞

Ol. Ricini	... 3 ozs.
Pulv Accacia	... 350 grs.
Aqua Aurantii flor	... 1 oz. 94 m.
Aqua Cinnamon ad	... 8 ozs.

Enemas.

Enema Alum.

℞

Alum	... 45 grs.
Aqua ad	... 20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Alum et Acid Tannic.

℞

Alum	... 30 grs.
Acid Tannic	... 1 dr.
Aqua ad	... 20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Amyli.

℞

Starch	... 120 grs.
Aqua ad	... 5 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Argenti Nitras.

℞

Argenti Nitras	... 20 grs.
Aqua ad	... 20 ozs.

1 to 3 pints rectally for arresting bleeding of dysentry.

G.H.P.

Enema Argyrol.

℞

Argyrol	... 90 grs.
Aqua ad	... 20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Boric.

℞

Acid Boric	... 5 grs.
Aqua ad	... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Enema Chloral Hydras.

℞

Chloral Hydras	... 10 to 40 grs.
Starch Enema	... 4 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Chloretone.

℞

Chloretone	... 10 grs.
Olive Oil	... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Enema Eusal.

℞

Eusol ...	2 ozs.
Aqua ...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Glycerine.

℞

Glycenine ...	1-2 drms.
Mucilege Starch ...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Enema Glucosi.

℞

Glucose ...	oz. i.
Normal Saline ad ...	ozs. 20,

G.H.P.

N. B. :—When used as nutrient enema quantities of not more than 10 ounces to be injected at a time.

Enema Nutriens.

℞

(*a*) Peptonised Milk ...	2-4 ozs.
(*b*) Strong beef. tea ...	2 ozs.
Meat Juice ...	1 oz.
(*c*) One egg-Brandy ...	1 oz.
Strong beef tea ...	2 ozs.
Glycerine of Pepsin ...	1 dr.

(Mix for 2 enemata)

G.H.P.

Enema Olive Oil.

℞

Olive Oil	...	4 ozs.
Soft Soap	...	½ oz.
Aqua ad	...	24 ozs.

Enema Olei Ricini.

℞

Olei Ricini	...	1 oz.
Soft Soap	...	½ oz.
Aqua ad	...	10. oz.

G.H.P.

Enema Opii.

℞

Tinct Opii	...	M. 30.
Mucilege Starch	...	2-4 ozs,

G.H.P.

Enema Protargal

℞

Protargal	...	90 grs.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Saponis.

℞

Soft Soap	...	1 oz.
Aqua	...	24 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Tannic Acid.

℞

Acid Tannic	...	1 drm.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Enema Turpentine.

℞

Castor Oil	...	½ oz.
Ol. Turpentine	...	1 oz.
Mucilege Starch ad	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Fluids.

Modifying Fluid.

℞

Thymol	...	8 ozs.
Camphor	...	4 ozs.
Ether	...	12 ozs,

G.H.P.

Mortons Fluid.

℞

Iodine	...	10 grs.
Pot. Iodide	...	30 grs.
Water	...	25 M.
Glycerine	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Sterilizing Fluid.

℞

Lysol	...	15 M
Ether	...	2 drms.
Spts Rect.	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Gargarismata (Gargles).

Gargle Acid Salicylic.

℞

Acid Salicylic	...	10 grs.
Boracis	...	5 grs.

Potass Chloras	...	10 grs.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

PH. F.

Garg. Acid Salicylic Comp.

℞

Acid Salicylic	...	15 grm.
Alcohol	...	30 c. c.
Spts aeth nit	...	30 c. c.
Aqua dist	...	30 c. c.
Methyl Salicylate	...	2 c. c.
Ol. cloves	...	1 c. c.
Glycerine ad	...	120 c- c.

(4 c. c. to a glassful of hot water).

PH. F.

Gargle Alum.

℞

Alum	...	3 drms.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Gargle Alum Comp.

℞

Alum Pure	...	1 drm.
Spts Chlorof	...	2 drms.
Inf. Krameria	...	5 ozs.
Aqua ad	...	10 ozs.

G. H. P.

or

Gargle Alum Comp.

℞

Alum	...	5 grs.
Acid sulph dil	...	10 M.

Tr Myrrh	...	10 M.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

PH. F.

Gargle Antidiphthericum.

℞

Liq calcis Aqua Dist	} ää 150 grms.

PH.F.

Gargle Chlorine.

℞

Pot Chloras	...	30 grs.
Acid Hydroch	...	1 drm.
Aqua	...	12 ozs.

G.H.P.

Gargle Eusol.

℞

Eusol	...	1 oz.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Gargle Hydrogen Peroxide.

℞

Hydrogen Peroxide	...	2½ ozs.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G,H.P.

Gargle Pot Chloras.

℞

Pot Chloras	...	30 grs.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Gargle Potass Chloras cum Boracis.

℞

Potass Chloras	...	2 drms.
Borax	...	1 drm.
Glycerine	...	4 drms.
Aqua ad	...	10 ozs.

G. H. P.

Gargle Pot Permanganate.

℞

Pot Permanganate	...	½ gr.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Gargle Thymol Antiseptica.

℞

Thymol	...	2 drms.
Salol	...	2 drms.
Menthol	...	1 drm.
Ol. Anethi	...	2 drms.
Ol. Anisi	...	2 drms.
Ol. Gaultheria	...	2 drms.
Ol. Menth pip	...	1 drm.
Spts. Rect ad	...	6 ozs.

A few drops mixed in a tumblerful of warm water and used as mouth wash.

G. H. P.

For Ear, Nose and Throat Treatment.

Gargle Acid Salicylic.

℞

Acid Salicylic	...	1 dr.
Sodii chloride	...	10 drms.

Sodii bicarb	...	2½ ozs.

Half a teaspoonful in 10 ozs. of water.

G.H.P.

Gargle Potass chloras.

℞

Pot Chloras	...	10 grs.
Glycerine	...	15 M.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

Glues and Varnishes.

Sinclairs Glue

℞

Glue	...	50
Water	...	50
Glycerine	...	2
Calci chloride	...	2
Thymol	...	1

G.H.P.

Whiteheads Varnish (Iodoform Varnish).

℞

Benzoin	...	4 drs.
Storax	...	3 drs.
Balsam Tolu	...	1 dr.
Aether Pure	...	5 ozs.

Dissolve, Strain and add Iodoform 4 drms. (For surgical application).

G.H.P.

Glycerine.

Glycerine Acid Boric.

℞

Acid Boric	...	6
Glycerine (Boiled)	...	9
Add Glycerine by weight	...	10 ozs.

G.H.P.

Glycerine Acid Boric Alkalimum.

℞

Sodii Bicarb	...	20 grs.
Acid Borix	...	20 grs.
Spts Rect	...	2 drs.
Glycerine	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Glycerine Acid Boric Rectficatus.

℞

Acid Boric	...	2 drs.
Spts Rect.	...	2 drs.
Glycerine	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Glycerine Acid Carbolic.

℞

Acid carbolic	...	1
Glycerine	...	5

G.H.P.

Glycerine Acid Pepsin.

℞

Pepsin	...	3 ozs.
Acid Hydroch dil	...	1 oz.
Glycerine	...	10 ozs.
Elixir Simplex	...	1 oz.

Aqua Dest ad	...	20 ozs.
Dose :— ...	...	½ to 1 oz.

℞ or

Pepsin	...	1 oz.
Acid Hydrochlor	...	55 M.
Glycerine	...	6 ozs.
Aqua Dist ad	...	10 ozs.

Glycerine Acid Tannic.

℞

Acid Tannic	...	1
Glycerine	...	5

G.H.P.

Glycerimum Bismuth Comp.

℞

Bismuth salicylas	...	20 grs.
Chloral Hydras	...	30 grs.
Heroin Hydrochlor	...	2 grs.
Antipyrin	...	30 grs.
Chloretone	...	5 grs.
Thiocal	...	20 grs.
Glycerine	...	3 ozs.

(Paint for throat).

Glycerine Boracis.

℞

Borax	...	1
Glycerine	...	6

G.H.P.

Glycerinum Boracis Alkalinum.

℞

Sodi Bicarb	...	20 grs.
Borax	...	20 grs.

Spts Rect.	...	2 drs.
Glycerine	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Glycerinum Cocain Co.

℞

Cocain Hydroch	...	20 grs.
Menthol	...	20 grs.
Acid carbolic	...	20 grs.
Glycerine	...	1 oz.

Glycerine Ferri Perchlor.

℞

Tinct Ferri Perchlor	...	1
Glycerine	...	1

G.H.P.

Glycerine Iodoform.

℞

Iodoform	...	1
Glycerine	...	7
Boiled water	...	2

G.H.P.

Glycerinum Iodi.

(Mortons Fluid).

℞

Iodine	...	10 grs.
Pot Iodide	...	30 grs.
Aqua Dist	...	25 M.
Glycerine	...	1 oz.

(For Ear, Nose and Throat Treatment).

Glycerine acid carbolic et cocain cum Menthol.

℞

Cocain Hydrochlor	...	20 grs.
Menthol	...	20 grs.

Acid carbolic	...	20 grs.
Glycerine	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Gutta (Drops.)

Guttae Atropine (Eye-drops)

0·25 P. C. solution of Atropine sulph in sterilized distilled water—approximately 1 gr. in 1 oz.

G H.P.

Gutta Atropine fortis (Eye drops.)

1 P. C. Solution of Atropine sulphas or 4 grs. in 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Guttae Atropine et Cocain (B.P.C.) Eye drops,

1 Per. cent solution of Atropine sulphas and 2 P. C. solution of cocain Hydrochlor—approximately 4 grs of atropine sulph and 8 grs. of cocain Hydrochlor in 1 oz. of sterlised Distilled water.

Guttae Homatropine B.P.C.

Homatropine Eye drops 1 P. C.

Haustus—Draughts.

Haustus chloral.

R

Chloral Hydras	...	20 grs.
Syrup Tolu	...	1 drm.
Aqua chloroform ad	...	1 oz.

Dose :—1 oz.

G.H.P.

Haustus chloral et Bromidi.

R

Chloral Hydras	...	15 grs.
Potass Bromide	...	15 grs.

Syr. Tolu ... 1 drm.
Aqua ad ... 1 oz.
Dose :—1 oz.

G.H.P.

Haustus Filicis.

℞

Ext Filicis Liq ... 1 drm.
Syr *Zingebris* ... 1 drm.
Pulv Gum Accacia ... 30 grs.
Aqua ad ... 1 oz.
Ft Emulsion. Dose :—1 oz.

G.H.P.

Haustus Paraldehyde.

℞

Paraldehyde ... 45 m.
Syrp. Aurantii ... 1 drm.
Aqua ad ... 1 oz.
Dose :—2 ozs.

G.H.P.

Inhalations.

Inhalatio Benzoin.

℞

Tr Benzoin co ... 1 drm.
Boiling water ... 1 Pint.

Inhalatio Creosote.

℞

Creosote ... ½ oz.
Mag carb levis ... 1½ drms.
Aqua ... 3 ozs.
1 teaspoonful to a pint of Boiling water.

Inhalatio Chloroform et Aether.

Employed in the following proportions by volume C 1, E 2., C 1. E 3., C 2, E. 3.

G.H.P.

Inhalatio Formaldehyde cum menthol.

℞

Formaldehyde	... 1 dr.
Menthol	... 10 grs.
Ol Eucalyptus	... 1 oz.
Spts Rect	... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Inhalatio Iodi.

℞

Tr Iodine	... 1 drm.
Aqua	... 1 oz.

Gently heated and inhale.

Inhalatio Menthol.

℞

Menthol	... 30 grs.
Alcohol	... 3 ozs.

Dissolve. add 1 teaspoonful to a pint of steaming water, and inhale.

Inhalatios Pini sylvistris.

Ol Pini	... 40 ozs.
Mag carb levis	... 20 gss.
Aqua ad	... 1 oz.

Place 1 drms with cold water 10 ozs and boiling water 10 ozs. and inhale air arranged to pass through the solution.

Inhalatios implex. (A. C. E. mixture).

℞

Alcohol Absolute	... 1 Part.
Chloroform	... 2 Parts.

Aether Puris	...	3 Parts.

G.H.P.

Inhalatio Thymol comp.

℞

Thymol	...	2 drms.
Creosote	...	3 drms.
Phenol	...	1 drm.
Spts chloroform ad	...	1 oz.

10 to 20 drops 2 to 3 times on a dry inhaler.

Inhalatio Vapor creosoti cum Iodi

℞

Oleum creosote	...	10 m.
Tr. Benzoin	...	1 dr.
Chloroform	...	1 dr.
Spts Rect ad	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Inhalatio Vapor Eucalypti cum Iodi.

℞

Ol Eucalyptus	...	1 dr.
Ol creosote	...	1 dr.
Tr Iodine	...	1 dr.
Tr Benz co	...	1 dr.
Spts Rect	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Inhalatio Vapor Guaiacol co.

℞

Guaiacol	... }	āā
Terabene	... }	2 Parts.
Menthol	... }	āā
Thymol	... }	1 Part.
Spts. chlorof	...	3 Parts.

Use 5-10 minims in an inhaler night and morning.

Ph. F.

or

℞

Menthol ...	25 grams.
Guaiacol ...	1 grams.
Tr. camph co. ...	125 c.c.
Tr. Benj. co. ad ...	250 c.c.

Ph. F.

Inhalatio Vapor Pini sysvestris.

℞

Ol creosote ...	1 dr.
Ol Eucalyptus ...	1 dr.
Tr Benz co ...	1 dr.
Ol Pini sylves ...	2 drms.
Spts. Rect ad ...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Inhalatio Vapor Eucalypti cum Menthol.

℞

Tr Benz co ...	1 dr.
Ol Eucalyptus ...	1 dr.
Menthol ...	5 grs.
Spts Rect ...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Dr. Muthu's Inhalations.

℞ (1)

Formaldehyde ...	2½ p.c.
Chloroform ...	1 drm.
Menthol ...	10 gr.
Ol pini pumilio ...	10 m.
Spts Rect ad ...	1 oz.

℞ (2)

Formaldehyde	... 5 p.c.
Guaiacol	... 1 drm.
Chloroform	... 2 drms.
Menthol	... 10 grs.
Ol pini pumilio	... 15 m.
Spts Rect ad	... 1 oz.

℞ (3)

Guaiacol	... 2 drm.
Tereben	... 1 drm.
Menthol	... 15 grs.
Ol. pini pumilio	... 15 m.
Chloroform	... 2 drm
Spts. Rect ad	... 1 oz

℞ (4)

Guaiacol	... 2 drms.
Iodine } aa	... 1 drms.
Terebene }	
Ol pinipumilio	... 15 m.
Chloroform	... 2 drms.
Spts Rect ad	... 1 oz

About 10 drops to be sprinkled on the inhaer about every half to one hour.

Note.—The formaldehyde is conveyed into the inhalents in the form of gas to make them more volatile.

Patients begin with 1, they go on to 2, 3 and 4 and return to 2, 3 or 4. The 4 solution is more often employed in cavity cases and for night use. Those who cannot tolerate 1 or 2 substitute 3 and 4 alternately.

Ph. F.

Injections.

Injectio Acriflavi

Made in two strengths, 2 per cent and 0·1 per cent with re-distilled water for intra-muscular and intravenous injections, respectively.

Injectio Antimonii Tartrati.

Made in two strengths, 1 per cent and 2 per cent with boiled and cooled re-distilled water.

The 1 per cent solution is used in 1 to 2 cc. doses intravenously.

The 2 per cent solution is used in the special department.

N.B.—The solution should always be freshly prepared.

Injectio Atropinæ Sulphatis.

℞

Atropine sulphate	...	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
Distilled water	...	17 min. or 1 cc. mix.

Dose 1 cc. hypodermically.

Injectio Atropinæ, Morphinæ et Hyoscinæ (Injection of Atropine, Morphine and Scopalamine).

℞

Atropine Sulphate	...	$\frac{1}{120}$ gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	...	$\frac{1}{150}$ gr.
Morphine Tartrate	...	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.
Water to dissolve	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ cc. or 8 min

Dose 4 to 8 minims hypodermically.

Injectio Caffeinæ Hypodermica.

℞

Caffeine	...	20 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	...	20 grs.
Water to	...	1 fl. dr.

Dissolve.

Dose 6 to 12 minims hypodermically.

Injectio Camphoræ.

℞

Camphor	...	3 grs.
Olive oil	...	1 cc. or 17 minims.

mix.

Dose 1 cc. hypodermically.

Injectio Camphoræ Aethereus.

℞

Camphor	...	3 grs.
Purified æther	...	1 cc. or 17 minims.

Dissolve.

Dose 1 cc. hypodermically.

Injectio Ferri Arsenici (Injection of Iron and Arsenic).

℞

Sodium arsenate	...	1 gr.
Strychnine Hydrochlor	...	1 gr.
Ferri et Quinine Citras	...	32 grs.
Normal Saline	...	320 mins.

Mix.

Dose 5 to 10 minims hypodermically.

Injectio Ferri Cacodylatis Hypodermica (hypodermic injection of Iron Cacodylate).

It contains $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. in 15 minims of sterile distilled water.

Dose daily 15 to 30 minims,

Injectio Glucose Salinæ.

℞

Glucose	...	1 oz.
Sodium Chloride	...	80 grs.
Aqua Distillata	...	20 oz.

Dissolve and mix.

Injectio Gummi Acaciæ (gum saline injection).

℞

Gum acacia powder	...	2 oz. 4 drs.
Sodium Chloride	...	2 drs. and 40 grs.
Aqua Distillata	...	20 fl. oz.

Mix with the aid of a water bath.

Injectio Hyoscinæ Hypodemica B,P.C.

It contains $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of hyoscine hydrobromide in 8 minims of sterilized water.

Dose 2 to 8 minims.

Injectio Iodi (Neutral Iodine).

℞

Iodum	...	6 grs.
Potassium Iodide	...	6 grs.
Distilled water	...	1 fl. oz.

Dissolve and Mix.

Dose 2 to 10 minims gradually increased, intravenously.

Injectio Mercuro-chrome 1 per cent.

℞

Mercuro-chrome	...	4½ grs.
Boiled and cooled distilled water	...	1 fl. oz.
		mix.

(*N.B.*—To be used with caution.)

Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica B.P. Contains 2·5 per cent of morphine Tartrate.

℞

Morphine Tartrate	...	1 gr.
Distilled water	...	44 mins.

Dissolve—dose 5 to 10 mins.

Injectio Morphinæ et Atropinæ Hypodermica B.P.C.

(Hypodermic injection of morphine and atropine). It contains ½ gr. of morphine Tartrate and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of atropine sulphate in 8 minims of sterilized water.

Dose 2 to 8 mins.

Injectio Salinæ (Normal saline)

℞

Sodium chloride	...	80 grs.
Distilled water	...	20 ounces.
		Dissolve.

Injectio Salinæ Hypertonica (Rodger's Hypertonic Saline).

℞

Sodium chloride	...	120 grs.
Calcium chloride	...	4 grs.

Distilled water	...	20 oz.

Dissolve.

Injectio Salinæ Modificatus, Locke's; [Locke's solution].

℞

Sodium chloride	...	100 grs.
Potassium chloride	...	5 grs.
Calcium chloride	...	2½ grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	...	5 grs.
Dextrose	...	10 grs.
Distilled water	...	20 fl. oz.

Dissolve.

Injectio Strychninæ Hypodermica B.P.

℞

Strychnine Hydrochloride	...	11¼ grs.
Recently boiled and cooled distilled water	...	3 ounces 2 drs. and 40 minims.

Dissolve—dose 5 to 10 minims.

Injectio Urea Stibaminæ (To be always freshly prepared).

℞

Urea stibamine	...	0·5 gramme
Boiled and cooled distilled water	...	10 c.c.

Dissolve.

Dose 1 to 4 c.c. intravanously.

Linctus.

Linctus Acidus B.P.C.

℞

Acid sulph dil	...	7 m.
Oxymel	...	20 m.
Emulsion chloroform	...	2 m.
Treacle	...	1 drm.

Dose :—½ drm. to 1 drm.

Linctus Belladona.

℞

Tr. Belladona	...	5 m.
Oxymel scilla	...	30 m.
Syrup Tolu	...	10 m.
Glycerine	...	10 m.
Aqua ad	...	1 drm.

Dose :—1 to 2 drms.

G.H.P.

Linctus Camphor et Ipecac Infantilis.
(Linctus Infantilis.)

℞

Tr. Camph Co.	...	1½ m.
Acid. hydrobrom dil	...	1 m.
Vin. Ipecac	...	1½ m.
Glycerine	...	10 m.
Aqua Menthe pip	...	1 drm.

Ph. F.

Linctus Codeine.

℞

Syrup. Codeina } equal parts
Syr Prunis Virg }

Dose :—1 to 2 drms.

G.H.P.

Linctus Codeine et Heroin.

℞

Heroin Hydroch. ...	$\frac{1}{12}$th gr.
Syrup Codeine ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Spts chloroform ...	10 m.
Glycerine ...	1 oz.

(Dose 1 to 2 drms.)

G.H.P.

Linctus Codeine et Heroin cum Belladonna.

℞

Linctus Codine at Heroin...	$1\frac{1}{4}$ drms.
Tr. Belladonna ...	5 m.

(Dose 1 to 2 drms.)

G.H.P.

Linctus Heroin.

℞

Heroin Hydroch ...	4 grs.
Syrup Simplex ...	3 ozs.
Glycerine ...	3 ozs.

(Dose :—1 drm.)

G.H.P.

Linctus morphia et Ipecac.

℞

Liq. Morph Hydro ...	10 m.
Vin. Ipecac ...	10 m.
Distilled water ...	10 m.
Glycerine ad ...	1 oz.

(Dose 1 to 2 drms.)

G.H.P.

Balsamic Cough Linctus.
(Sine Opii.)

℞

Chloral Hydras	...	100 grs.
Acet Ipecac	...	1 oz.
Syrup Tolu	...	3 ozs.
Aqua Camph	...	3 ozs.
Syr Pruni Virg ad	...	10 ozs.

Ph. F.

Liniments.

Liniment A. B. C.

℞

Lin. Aconite	...	1 oz.
Lin. Belladonna	...	1 oz.
Lin. Chloroform	...	1 oz.

G. H. P.

Liniment Ammonia

℞

Liq Ammonia	...	5 ozs,
Almond oil	...	5 ozs.
Olive oil	...	10 ozs.

P. H. F.

Liniment Belladonna Co.

℞

Lin. Belladonna	...	½ oz.
Lin. camphor co	...	1 oz.

G. H. P.

Linimentum calamine.

℞

Calamine Preparata	...	40 grs.
Zinc oxide	...	20 grs.

Linim calcis	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Liniment calcis (carron oil).

℞

Lime water	equal parts.
Olive oil	

Linim calcis Paraffin.

℞

Liq. Paraffin	...	3 drms.
Olive oil	...	1 drm.
Aqua calcis	...	½ oz.

G.H.P.

Linim Eucalypti comp.

℞

Ol. Arachidis	...	15 ozs.
Acid Oleic	...	1 oz.
Ol. Eucalyptus	...	10 ozs.
Liq. ammonia	...	12 ozs.
Ol. Terebinth	...	8 ozs.
Camphor	...	2 ozs.

Ph.F.

Lin Menthol.

℞

Menthol	...	4 drms.
Chloroform	...	5 drms.
Olive oil ad	...	2½ ozs.

or

Menthol	...	5
Olive oil	...	45
Lime water	...	50

Lin. Methyl salicylates.

℞

Menthol	...	1 oz.
Ol. Eucalypti	...	2 ozs.
Ol. camphor	...	5 ozs.
Methyl salicylate ad	...	20 ozs.
or		
Lin. camph	...	3 ozs.
Methyl salicyl	...	1 oz.

Ph.F.

Liquors (Solutions)

Liq. ammon Acetates.

℞

Ammon carb	...	1¾ ozs.
Acetic Acid	...	2 ozs.
Distilled water	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Liq. ammon citras

℞

Ammon carb	...	1¾ ozs.
Acid citric	...	2½ ozs.
Distilled water	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Liq. Atropine sulph

℞

Atropine sulph	...	4 grs.
Distilled water	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Liq. calcis.

℞

Slaked Lime	...	½ gr.

Distilled water	..	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Liq, Hydrag Perchlor

℞

Hydrarg Perchlor	...	½ gr.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Liq. Iodi fort.

℞

Iodine	...	1¼ oz.
Pot Iodide	...	½ oz.
Distilled water	...	1¼ ozs-
Alcohol 90%	...	9 ozs.

G.H.P.

Liq. Iodi Methylatus

℞

Iodine	...	26 grs.
Pot Iod	...	35 grs.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

To be diluted with an equal quantity of Methylated Spirit immediately before use.

G.H.P.

Liq. Morphine acetas.

℞

Morphine Acetas	...	17½ grs.
Acid Acetic Dil	...	38 grs.
Alcohol 90 per cent	...	1 oz.
Distilled water ad	...	4 ozs.

G.H.P.

Liq. Morph Hydrochlor.

℞

Morphine Hydroch	...	17½ grs.
Acid Hydrochlor dil	...	15 M.
Spts Rectificatus	...	1 oz.
Distilled water ad	...	4 ozs.

G.H.P.

Liq. Potass Permang.

℞

Pot Permang	...	87½ grs.
Aqua	...	20¾ ozs.

G.H.P.

Liq. Strych Hydrochlor.

℞

Strychnine Hydro	...	17½ grs.
Spts Rect	...	1 oz.
Distilled water ad	...	4 ozs.

G.H.P.

(For Ear, Nose and Throat treatment).

Liq. Argenti Nitras.

℞

Argentii nitras	...	20 grs.
Aqua Dest	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Liq. Potash

℞

Pure Potass Hydroxide	...	5 grs.
Aqua Dest add	...	110 m.

Liq. Stypticus.

℞

Acid Tannic	...	5
Rose water	...	120

Alcohol Dilute ... 10
(For external use).

Ph. F.

Aether soap solution.

℞

Soft soap ... 8 ozs.
Rect spirit ... 8 ozs.
Ether ... 4 ozs.

G.H.P.

Alcoholic solution of Acid Picric.

℞

Acid Picric ... 3 grs.
Alcohol ... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Alcoholic solution of Hyd. Iod. Rub.
(1 in 2000).

℞

Hydrarg Iod. Rub. ... 75 grs.
Pot Iodide ... 1 dr.
Alcohol ... 15 Pints.

G.H.P.

Aqua solution of Acid Picric.

℞

Acid Picric .. 4½ grs.
Aqua ... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Aqua solution of Hyd, Iod Rubri.

℞

Hyd. Iod Rubri ... 75 grs.
Pot Iodide ... 1 dr.
Aqua ... 15 Pints.

G.H.P.

Dakins Hypochlorate solution (weaker.)

℞

No. 1. Chlorinated lime of Good quality, 200 grams or 7 ozs. with water 5 litres or 10 lbs. and 15 ozs.

(First to a smooth paste with a little water).

No. 2. Dissolve sodium carbonate 400 grs. or 14 ozs. in water 5 litres or 10 lbs. and 15 ozs.

Add No. 2 to 1 with thorough stirring and shaking. After ½ an hour, syphon off the clear fluid and filter it through cotton wool. Add Acid boric 10 grams or 1 oz to the filtrate.

N.B.—Do not add boric acid before filtering and do not keep the solution more than a week.

G.H.P.

Harrington solution

℞

		ozs.	dr.	m.
Alcohol (commercial)	...	22	0	20
Acid Hydrochloric	...	2	1	0
Hydrarg Perchlor	...	0	2	0
Aqua Distill	...	10	5	0

G.H.P.

Lugols solution (Liq. Iodi)

℞

Iodine	...	2 grs.
Pot Iodide	...	3 grs.
Aqua	...	40 m.

(Dose 5 to 10 m.)

Liq. Acriflavin.

℞

Acriflavin	...	9 grs.
Normal saline sol.	...	20 ozs.

Liq. Acid Picric

℞

Picric Acid	... 12 grms.
Tepid Water	... 1000 c.c.

Allow to cool and decant.

or

1 Per. cent solution.

Ph. F.

Lotions.

Golden Lotion (Lotio calcii sulph)

℞

Sulphur sublimatum	... 4
Slaked Lime	... 4
Aqua	... 35

Boil together, evaporate and filter to produce 20.

For use mix it with equal quantity of water.

G.H.P.

Lotio Acid Acetic et carbolic.

℞

Acid Acetic glacial	... 30 M.
Acid carbolic	... 30 M.
Spts. Methylatus	... 2 drm.
Aqua ad	... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Acid Boric.

℞

Acid Boric	... 5 grs.
Hot Water	... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Acid Lactici.

℞

Acid lactic ...	... 1 drm.
Aqua Dist ...	... 10 ozs.

G.H.P.

Lotio Acid Tannic.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. solution of Acid Tannic in Distilled water.

G.H.P.

Lotio Acriflavin.

℞

Acriflavin	... 5 grs.
Sodii chloride	... $8\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Aqua ad	... 20 ozs.

Ph. F.

Lotio Alkaline Composita.

℞

Sodii chloride	... 2 grs.
Sodii Biboras	... 2 grs.
Sodii Bicarb	... 2 grs.
Sugar	... 2 grs.
Acid Carbolic	... 1 gr.
Aqua ...	... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Calamina.

℞

Calamine Powder	... 400 grs.
Zinc oxide	... 400 grs.
Glycerine	... 1 oz.
Liq. calcis ...	... $2\frac{1}{2}$ drms.
Aqua ad ...	... 1 pint.

G.H.P.

Lotio carbon detergens.

℞

Liq. carb Detergens	...	1 dr.
Aqua ad	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Lotio Eusol (Lotio Acid Hypochlor Comp.)

℞

Acid Boric	...	2 drms.
Bleaching Powder	...	2 drms.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

Mix and allow to stand for 1 hour at the latest and decant the supernatent fluid.

G.H.P.

Lotio Evaporans.

℞

Ammon chloride	...	180 grs.
Vinegar	...	2 ozs.
Arrack	...	2 oz.
Aqua	...	6 ozs.

(or)

G.H.P.

Ammon chloride	...	½ oz.
Spts. Rect.	...	2 ozs.
Aqua ad	...	12 ozs.

or

Liq am acet	...	1 drm.
Ammon chloride	...	10 grs.
Spts. Rect.	...	2 drms.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

or

Alcohol	...	4 ozs.
Aqua Dist ad	...	20 ozs.

Lotio Hydrarg Biniodide (1 to 500).

℞

Hydrarg Perchloride	...	3 grs.
Potass Iodid	...	8 grs.
Aqua Dest ad	...	10 ozs.

Ph. F.

Lotio Hydrarg. flava (yellow wash)

℞

Mercuric Chloride	...	20 grs.
Liq. Calcis	...	10 ozs.

G.H,P.

Lotio Hydrarg Nigra (Black Wash.)

℞

Calomel	...	30 grs.
Glycerine	...	½ ozs.
Mucilege Tragacanth	...	½ oz.
Liq. calcis	...	10 ozs.

G.H.P.

or

Calomel	...	½ drm.
Glycerine	...	4 drms.
Lime water ad	...	10 ozs.

or

Calomel	...	1 drm.
Liq. Potash	...	1 drm.
Aqua ad	...	20 ozs.

Lotio Icthyol et Resorcini.

℞

Icthyol	...	20 M.
Resorcin	...	8 grs.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Rubri.

℞

Zinc sulphas	...	2 grs.
Tn. Lavendula Co	...	10 m.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Plumbi.

℞

Liq. Plumbi sub acet dil	..	2 drm.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Lotio Plumbi et calamina.

℞

Calamine Prep	...	2 drms.
Amylum	...	2 drms.
Zinc oxide	...	2 drms.
Glycerine	...	1 drm.
Lotio Plumbi ad	...	20 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Plumbi Evaporans.

℞

Liq. Plumbi sub acet	...	2 drms.
Alcohol 90 %	...	4 ozs.
Aqua ad	...	1 pint.

G.H.P.

Lotio Plumbi et Opii.

℞

Liq. Plumbi Sub acet dil	...	2 drms.
Tr opii	...	1 drm.
Aqua ad	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Lotio Potass Permang.

℞

Sol. Pot Permang (1 gr. in 110 Minims)	...	4 drms.
Aqua	...	20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Lotio Sodii Bicarb.

℞

Sodii Bicarb	...	5 grs.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Sulphuris.

℞

Sulphur Precipitat	...	½ oz.
Glycerine	...	2 drms.
Alcohol 90%	...	1 oz.
Rose water	...	3 ozs.
Lime water	...	3 ozs.

G.H.P.

Lotio Zinc Chloride.

℞

Zinc chloride	...	40 grs.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Lotio Zinc sulph.

℞

Zinc sulph	...	¼ to 2 grs.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Mellita (Honey Preparation).

Mel Boracis.

℞

Borax	...	2
Glycerine	...	1
Honey	...	17

G.H.P.

or

Borax Pulv	...	1 oz.
Glycerine (wt.)	...	½ oz.
Honey (wt.)	...	8½ ozs.

Ph. F.

Mixtures.

Mistura Acidi Amara.

℞

Acid nitro hydrochloric dil	...	10 mins.
Infusion of quassia	...	20 mins.
Water ad	...	½ fl. oz.

Mix—dose ½ fl. ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist acid Astringens.

℞

Acid sulph dil	...	18 m.
Tr. catechu	...	36 m.
Syr. Zingeberis	...	2 drms.
Aqua	...	9 drms.

(Dose :—2 drms every 4 hrs.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Acidi cum Nucis Vomica. (Mist Acid Tonic.)

℞

Acid nitro - hydrochloric dil	...	10 mins.
Tincture of Nux-vomica	...	5 mins.
Syrup simple	...	1 fl. dr.
Aqua ad	...	½ fl. oz.

Mix—dose ½ fl. ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Acida Opii.

℞

Dilute sulphuric acid	...	10 mins.
Tincture of opium	...	10 mins.
Cinnamon water ad	...	1 fl. ounce.

Mix—dose 1 fl. ouuce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Alba.

℞

Magnesia carbonate	...	10 grains.
Magnesium sulphate	...	80 grains.
Peppermint water ad	...	1 fl. ounce.

Mix—dose 1 to 3 fluid ounces.

G.H.P.

Mist Alkaline Laxans.

℞

Mag sulph	...	30 grs.
Pot Bicarb	...	15 grs.
Pot Acetas	...	15 grs.
Pot Iodide	...	10 grs.
Inf Buchu ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose 1 oz.)

G.H.P.

Mist Ankylostomasis,

(No. 1.)

℞

Ol. Chenopodium	... 15 m.
Mucilege	... qs.
Syr Auranti	... 2 drms.
Aqua Menth pip ad	... 1 oz.

Given on empty stomach early morning and followed by Mist senna Co-3 ozs.

G.H.P.

(No. 2.)

Mansons Mixture.

℞

Ol. Eucalyptus	... 40 m.
Chloroform	... 20 m.
Castor oil	... 1½ oz.

½ in part at intervals of one hour taken early morning on empty stomach.

G,H.P.

Mistura Arsenii et Hydrargyri.

℞

Liquor arseni Hydrochlor...	5 mins.
Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi ...	15 mins.
Chloroform water ad ...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

NOTE.—Begin Liquor arsenii Hydrochloricus with 2 minims and increase gradually

Mistura Asthmatica.

℞

Potassium Iodide ...	5 grs.
Ammonii Carbonate ...	5 grs.

Potassi Bromide	...	15 grs.
Tincture Belladonna	...	5 mins.
Tincture Lobelia æther	...	15 mins.
Spirits Chloroform	...	10 mins.
Camphor water ad	...	1 fl. ounce
		Mix.

Dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Astringens.

℞

Pulv creta arom	...	30 grs.
Tr. catechu	...	1 drm.
Mucilege	...	2 drms.
Aqua Menth pip	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 drms.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Belladonna Alkalina.

℞

Soda Bicarbonate	...	20 grs.
Tincture Belladonna	...	5 mins.
Spirits of chloroform	...	5 mins.
Water ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Bismuth.

℞

Bismuth carb	...	16 grs.
Sodii Bicarb	...	12 grs.
Pulv Tragacanth	...	qs.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 drm.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Bismuthi Sedativa.

℞

Liquor Morphia Hydrochloride.	...	10 mins.
Mixtura Bismuth et Sodii ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Bismuthi et Sodii.

℞

Bismuth oxycarbonate.	...	15 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	...	10 grs.
Pulvis Tragacanth comp	...	2 grs.
Peppermint water ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Bromidia.

℞

Potassium Bromide	...	20 grs.
Chloral Hydrate	...	10 grs.
Tincture of Hyoscyamus	...	30 mins.
Camphor water ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Carminativa.

℞

Sodium Bicarbonate	...	15 grs.
Spirits ammonia aromaticus		15 mins.
Tincture cardamom co	...	30 mins.
Spirits of chloroform	...	15 mins.
Peppermint water ad	...	1 fl. ounce.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Cascara comp.

℞

Ext Cascara Liq.	... 20 m.
Ammon Carb	... 2 grs.
Tr. Belladonna	... 10 m.
Tr. Nux Vomica	... 10 m.
Glycerine	... 10 m.
Aqua ad	... 1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

Mistura Calcii Chloridi.

℞

Calcium Chloride.	... 10 grs.
Peppermint water ad	... ½ fl. oz.

Mix—dose ½ fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Cinchona Co.

℞

Cinchona Febrifuge	... 2 drms.
Acid sulph dil	... 2 drms.
Ext Glycerr liq.	... 2 drms.
Aqua ad	... 12 ozs.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Copaiba.

℞

Copaiba	... ½ dr.
Liquor Potassi	... 15 mins.
Spirits of nitrous aether	... ½ dr.
Gum acacia powder	... 10 grs.
Tincture of Hyoscyamus	... ½ dr.
Cinnamon water ad	... 1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Creosote Comp.

℞

Creosote	... 5 m.
Ol. Almond	... 40 m.
Pulv Gum Accacia	... 20 grs.
Pulv Tragacanth	... 2 grs.
Syr. Auranti	... 40 m.
Aqua ad	... 1 oz.

(Dose :--1 oz.)

Mistura Cretae

℞

Prepared chalk	... ½ dr.
Tragacanth in powder	... 2 grs.
Refined sugar	... 30 grs.
Cinnamon water ad	... 1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Cretae cum Catechu.

℞

Tincture of catechu	... 20 mins.
Spirits of chloroform	... 10 mins.
Ipecacuanha wine	... 10 mins.
Mixture cretae ad	... 1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Cretae cum Opio.

℞

Tincture of catechu	... 20 mins.
Tincture of opium	... 5 mins.
Spirits of chloroform	... 10 mins.
Ipecacuanha wine	... 10 mins.

Mistura cretae ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Diabetica.

℞

Sodii salicylas	...	15 grs.
Liq arsenicalis	...	5 m.
Tn Nux Vomica	...	10 m.
Spts am arom	...	10 m.
Aqua Menth pip ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Diaphoretica.

℞

Liquor ammonia acetatis	...	2 dr.
Spirits of nitrous aether	...	10 mins.
Potassium nitrate	...	4 grs.
Camphor water ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist: Digitalis.

℞

Tr. Digitalis	...	5 m.
„ Nux Vomica	...	5 m.
Spts am arom	...	15 m.
Aqua chlorof. ad	...	1 oz.

Dose :—1 oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Digitalis et Ferri.

℞

Tincture of Digitalis	...	10 mins.
Solution of Ferric chloride.		15 mins.
Citric acid	...	5 grs.

Syrup of lemon	...	30 mins.
Water to	...	1 fl. oz.

Dissolve and mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Diuretica.

℞

Spirits of Juniper	...	15 mins.
Potassii acetes	...	10 grs.
Potassii nitras	...	5 grs.
Spirits of nitrous aether	...	20 mins.
Decoction of Broom	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G. H.P.

Mistura Diuretica Alkaline.

℞

Potassium Bicarbonate	...	10 grs.
Potassium citrate	...	10 grs.
Tincture of Hyoscyami	...	10 mins.
Infusion of Buchu ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Ergot.

℞

Ext Ergot Liq.	...	1 drm.
Acid sulph dil	...	10 m.
Tr. Auranti	...	10 m.
Aqua chlorof ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

Mist Expectorant.

℞

Vin Ipecac	...	15 m.
Am carb	...	5 grs.

Mucilege Accacia	...	80 m.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

Mistura Ferri Arsenicalis

℞

Liquor arsenicalis	...	2 mins
Ferri et ammonia citras	...	10 grs
Peppermint water to	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Ferri Diuretica

℞

Tincture Ferri Perchloridi.		5 mins
Acid Nitro-Hydrochloric dilute.	...	5 mins
Spirits of Chloroform	...	15 mins
Spirits of Juniper	...	10 mins
Infusion of Quassia	...	10 mins

Decoction broom ad 1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mist Ferri Effervescence.

℞

Ferri et am cit	...	5 grs.
Pot Bicarb	...	20 grs.
Aqua	...	1 oz.

Dissolve add juice of ½ lemon and use while effervescing.

Mist Ferri et Quin cum Arsenic.

℞

Ferri et Quin cit	...	5 m.
Liq arsenicalis	...	5 m.

Spts chloroform ... 10 m.
Aqua ad ... 1 oz.
(Dose :—1 oz.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi

℞

Tincture Ferri Perchloride.. 10 mins
Magnesium Sulphate ... 1 dr
Infusion Quassia ad ... 1 fl. oz.
Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Ferri Iodidi

℞

Syrup Ferri Iodid ... 45 mins
Water ad ... ½ fl. oz.
Mix—dose ½ fl.

G.H.P.

Mistura Ferri et Magnesii Sulphatis

℞

Ferri Sulphas ... 2 grs
Magnesium Sulphate ... 90 grs
Spirits of Chloroform ... 7 mins
Peppermint water ad ... ½ fl. oz.
Mix—dose ½ fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Ferri et Strychninæ.

℞

Liquor Strychnine Hydrochloride. ... 5 mins
Acid Nitro-Hydrochloric dilute ... 10 mins
Tincture of Perchloride of iron ... 10 mins

Syrupus Aurantii ... 30 mins
Water to ... 1 fl. oz.
Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Gentianae et Sodii

℞

Sodium Bicarbonate ... 15 grs
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia. 30 mins
Compound infusion of Gentian to ... 1 fl. oz.
Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Hæmatoxyli Composita.

℞

Prepared Chalk ... 15 grs.
Tragacanth in powder ... 2 grs.
Refined sugar ... 30 grs.
Tincture of Opium ... 5 mins.
Ipecacuanha wine ... 10 mins.
Decoction of Logwood to... 1 fl. oz.
Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Hepatica.

℞

Ammonium Chloride ... 10 grs.
Acid Nitro-Hydrochloric dil ... 10 mins.
Magnesium Sulphate ... 10 grs.
Tincture Nux-vomica ... 6 mins.
Tincture Rhei composita ... 30 mins.
Cinnamon water ad ... 1 fl. oz.
Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G-H.P.

Mist Hexamine et Benzoas.

℞

Hexamine	... 10 grs.
Soda Benjoas	... 15 grs.
Aqua	... 1 oz.

Dose :—1 oz.

Mistura Hydrargyri Perchloridi Composita.

℞

Solution of Mercuric Chloride	... 30 mins.
Potassium Iodide	... 5 grs.
Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla	... 2 drs.
Water to	... 1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mist Ipecac (Infants).

℞

Ammon carb	... 12 grs.
Tin senega	... 40 M.
Vin Ipecac	... 40 M.
Aqua ad	... 6 oz.

(Dose :—2 drms).

G.H.P.

Mistura Ipecacuanha Co. (Infants).

℞

Sodium Bicarbonate	... 5 grs.
Vinum Ipecac	... 10 mins.
Spirits of Chloroform	... 15 mins.

Tincture Camphor Co.	...	20 mins.
Distilled water to	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fl drm.

G.H.P.

Mist Ipecac et scilla Co. (Infants).

℞

Tin scilla	...	5 M.
Vin Ipecac	...	10 M.
Pot citras	...	15 grs.
Liq am acet	...	40 M.
Aqua camph ad	...	1 oz.

Dose :—1 drm.

G.H.P.

Mistura Magnesii Sulphatis.

℞

Magnesium Sulphate	...	1 drachm.
Magnesium Carbonate	...	10 grains.
Water to	...	½ fl. oz.

Mix—dose ½ fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Oleo Essentialum (Tombs' mixture for Cholera).

℞

Oil of Juniper	...	5 mins.
Oil of Cloves	...	5 mins.
Oil of Cajuput	...	5 mins.
Acid Sulphuric aromatic	...	15 mins.
Spirits of æther	...	30 mins.

Mix—dose 1 fluid drachm to be mixed with an ounce of water and given every 2 hours.

G.H.P.

Mistura Oleii Morrhuæ.

℞

Cod Liver Oil	...	1 fl. dr.
Mucilage	...	q.s.
Saccharin	...	½ gr.
Oil of Carraway	...	1 min.
Water to	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Oleii Morrhuæ et Creasoti.

℞

Cod Liver Oil	...	1 fl. dr.
Creasote	...	2 mins.
Ferri et Ammonia Citras.		5 grs.
Saccharin	...	½ gr.
Oil of Carraway	...	1 min.
Mucilage of Acacia	...	q.s.
Water to	...	1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Oleii Morrhuæ cum Hypophosphitum.

℞

Sodium Hypophosphate	...	5 grs.
Calcium Hypophosphate	...	5 grs.
Tincture Benzoin comp	...	20 mins.
Mistura Oleii Morrhuæ	to.	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

Mistura Oleii Ricini.

℞

Castor Oil	...	3 drs.
Mucilage of Acacia	...	q.s.
Cinnamon water to	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Mistura Potassii Bromidi.

℞

Potassium Bromide	...	10 grs.
Peppermint water to	...	½ fl. oz.

Mix—dose ½ fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Potassii Chloras.

℞

Potassium chlorate	...	10 grs.
Diluted Hydrochloric acid.		10 mins.
Syrup	...	1 fl. dr.
Water to	...	1 fl. oz.

Dissolve and mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Potassii Chloratis et Ferri.

℞

Potassium chlorate	...	10 grs.
Solution of ferric chloride.		15 mins.
Glycerine	...	30 mins.
Water to	...	1 fl. oz.

Dissolve and mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi

℞

Potassium Iodide	...	10 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	...	5 grs,
Spirits ammonia aromaticus	...	15 mins.
Cochineal	...	q.s.
Compound infusion of gentian to	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Pot Iodide.

No. 2.

℞

Pot Iodide	...	10 grs.
Spts am arom	...	20 M.
Inf Gent Co. ad	...	1 oz.

Dose :—1 oz.

G.H.P.

Mist Pot Iodide cum Hydrarg (Mist Specific).

℞

Pot Iodide	...	10 grs.
Spts am arom	...	15 m.
Liq Hyd Perch	...	60 m.
Inf chiratta ad	...	1 oz.

Dose :—1 oz.

G.H.P.

Mist Pot Iodide cum stram onium.

℞

Pot Iodide	...	5 grs.
Tr. Stramonii	...	10 m.
Spts Am. Aromat	...	20 m.
Aqua chloroform ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

Mist Quin sulph.

No. 1.

℞

Quin Sulph	...	4 grs.
Acid sulph dil	...	4 m.
Syrup	...	30 m.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

No. 2.

℞

Quin sulph	...	10 grs.
Acid sulph dil	...	15 m.
Syrup	...	30 m.
Aqua ad	...	1 oz.

Dose :—1 oz.

G.H.P.

Mixtura Quinine Chlorinata (Burney yeo's mixture).

℞

Potassium chlorate ... 30 grs

Strong acid hydrochloricus. 1 fl drachm

Put in a stoppered bottle, cork and leave it aside for some minutes.

After the Pot. chlorate has all dissolved in the acid and chlorine gas has evolved then add slowly little by little.

Water to ... 12 fl oz

And quinine sulphate—24 Grs.

Dissolve and mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Quininæ Effervesens.

Mixture A.

℞

Quinine Sulphate	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grs
Citric acid	...	10 grs
Water to	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Mix.

Mixture B.

℞

Potassium Bicarbonate	...	10 grs
Ammonium carbonate	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grs

Syrup of Orange	...	1 dr
Water to	...	1 fl. oz.
		Mix.

One tablespoonful of Mixture A with two tablespoonfuls of Mixture B given in effervescence thrice daily.

G.H.P.

Mist Rheumatica.

℞

Pot Iodide	...	10 grs.
Pot Bicarb	...	15 grs.
Sodii salicylas	...	10 grs.
Vin Colchisi	...	10 M.
Aqua Menth pip ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Senega (stimulating expectorant mixture)

℞

Ammonium carbonate	...	5 grs
Tincture of senega	...	30 mins
Infusion of senega	...	5 grs
Distilled water to	...	1 fl oz

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Sennae Composita.

℞

Magnesii sulphatis	...	2 drs
Strong tincture of ginger	...	3 mins.
Infusion of senna to	...	1 fl oz

Mix—dose 2 to 4 fluid oz-

G.H.P.

Mistura Sodi Salicylatis.

℞

Sodium salicylate	...	20 grs
Tincture of ginger	...	30 mins
Liquid extract of liquorice.		20 mins
Sodium bicarbonate	...	20 grs
Water to	...	1 fl oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mistura Stimulans.

℞

Aromatic spirit of ammonia.		½ dr.
Spirit of æther	...	1 dr.
Chloroform water ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Strychnina Acida.

℞

Acid Nitro-Muriate oil	...	10 M.
Tin Gent co	...	30 M.
Liq strych Hydro	...	5 M.
Infusion Quassia ad	...	1 oz.

(Dose :—1 oz.)

G.H.P.

Mistura Sulphatis Triplicis.

℞

Quinine sulphate	...	2 grs.
Ferri sulphate	...	2 grs,
Magnesium sulphate	...	1½ drs.
Dilute sulphuric acid	...	10 mins.
Peppermint water ad	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose 1 fluid ounce.

G.H.P.

Mist Urotropine (special Dept.)

℞

Urotropin	... 10 grs.
Sodii Acid Phos	... 10 grs.
Aqua ,,	... 1 oz.

G.H.P.

Bismuth Meal (X Ray Dept.)

℞

Bismuth carb	... 10 ozs.
Saccharin	... 2 grs.
Vanilin	... 5 grs.
Mucilege	... as
Aqua ad	... 20 ozs.

G.H.P.

Nebulæ (Spray Solution)

Nebula Menthol et Thymol Co.

℞

Menthal
Thymol
Camphor
Phenol
} 2 per cent of each dissolved in Liq. Paraffin.

G.H.P.

Nebula Suprarenalin

℞

Adrenaline Hyd. Sol.	... 0·1
Sodii chloride	.... 0·9
Chloretone	... 0·25
Aqua	... 100 (Squire)

Pastes.

Pasta acidi salicylici (Lassar's Paste).

℞

Zinc oxide	...	2 drs.
Starch	...	2 drs.
Salicylic acid	...	10 grs.
Soft Paraffin	...	4 drs.

Mix and make paste.

G.H.P.

Pasta Bismuthi Iodoformi (B.I.P.P.)

℞

Bismuth Subnitras	...	1 oz.
Iodoform	...	2 oz.
Liquid Paraffin	...	1 oz.

Mix and make paste.

G.H.P.

Pasta Glycero—Gelatini (Unna's Paste).

℞

Gelatin	...	4 parts.
Water	...	16 parts: Boil and then add
Zinc Oxide	...	6 parts.
Glycerine	...	2 parts

Mix and make paste.

NOTE.—Ichthyol and Resercin may be added

G.H.P.

Pasta Viridi Birlliantina (Brilliant-Green Paste)

℞

Brilliant Green	...	1 part
Boric Acid	...	275 parts

French Chalk	...	25 parts
Liquid Paraffin	...	200 parts

Mix and make paste.

G.H.P.

Pasta Zinci et Plumbi.

℞

Zinc oxide	...	4 drs
Prepared Calamine	...	4 drs
Linseed Oil	...	q.s.
Glycerine of lead Subacetate	...	15 mins

Mix and make paste.

G.H.P.

Paste for the gums (Dr Badcock)

℞

Tr. Myrrh	...	1 drm
„ Iodine	...	1 drm
„ catechu	...	1 drm
add saturated solution of Tannate of Glycerine	...	1 oz

G.H.P.

Pigments.

Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis I.

℞

Silver nitrate	...	20 grs
Distilled water	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix.

G.H.P.

Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis II.

℞

Silver nitrate	...	5 grs.
Spirits of Nitrous aether	..	1 oz.

Mix.

G.H.P.

Pigmentum Camphorae Co.

℞

Camphor	...	10 grs
Balsam of Peru	...	20 mins.
Prepared Calamina	...	1 oz.
Linseed Oil	...	2 fl. oz.

Mix and make pigment

G.H.P.

Pigmentum Iodi (Mandle's pigment).

℞

Iodine	...	6 grs.
Potassium Iodide	...	20 grs.
Oil of Peppermint	...	5 mins.
Glycerine	...	1 fl. oz.

Mix and make pigment.

G.H.P.

Pills.

Pilula Aloinum Composita (after-dinner pill).

℞

Aloin ...
Extract Nux vomica ...
Exsiccated Ferri Sulphate.
Myrrh ...
Soap ...
} each ½ gr, for 1 pill.

Mix and make one pill—dose 1 pill,

G.H.P.

Pilula Cascara Sagrada Composita.

℞

Dry extract of Cascara Sagrada	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Capsicum in powder	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Dry Extract of Nux vomica		$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
Dry Extract of Belladonna		$\frac{1}{4}$ gr

Alcohol 90%......a sufficient quantity.

Mix for one pill.

G.H.P.

Pill calomel et scilla.

℞

Calomel	...	12 grs.
Pulv scilla	...	12 grs.
Pulv Digitalis fol.	...	12 grs.
Ext Hyoscyam	...	20 grs.

Ft. Pills 12.

G.H.P.

Pill cal sulphurata comp.

℞

Calcii sulph	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Ext. Aloes	...	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
Quin. sulph	...	1 gr.
Ferrium Redact	...	2 grs.
Gum Accacia	...	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
Syp Glucose	...	1 M.

Ft. pill 1.

G.H.P.

Pilula Codeina et Nuxis Vomicæ.

℞

Codeina Phosphate	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Salol	...	1 gr.

Extract of Nux vomica ... $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Extract of Gentian ... q.s.
Mix for 1 pill—dose 7 pill.

G.H.P.

Pilula Codeinæ et Belladonnæ.

℞

Codeine ... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Dry Extract of Belladonna. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr,
Liquorice root in powder ... $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Glycerine of Tragacanth a sufficient quantity.
Mix for 1 pill—dose one or two pills.

G.H.P.

Pilula Colocynthidis et Calomel.

℞

Pil Colocynth Co ... 4 grs.
Calomel ... 1 gr.
Mix for one pill—dose 1 or 2 pills.

G.H.P.

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hydrargyri (Laxative pills).

℞

Pill Colocynth Co ... $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Pill Hydrargyri ... 1 gr.
Euonymin ... $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Extract of Hyoscyamus ad. 4 gr.
Mix for 1 pill—dose 1 or 2 pills. G.H.P.

Pilula Ferri Arsenatis.

℞

Sodium Arsenate ... $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.
Ferri Redactum ... 3 grs.
Glucose ... q.s.
Mix for 1 pill—dose 1 pill. G.H.P

Pill Hydrarg.

℞

Mercury	...	2 ozs.
Conf. Rose	...	3 ozs.
Pulv. Glycerriza	...	1 oz.

Dose 4 to 8 grs. G.H.P.

Pilula Hydrargyri et Rhei.

℞

Pill Hydrargyri	...	1 gr.
Pill Rhei Co	...	4 grs.

Mix for 1 pill—dose 1 or 2 pills.

G.H.P.

Pilula Hydrargyri Diuretica (Guy's Pills).

℞

Pill Hydrargyri	...	1 gr.
Pulvis Scilla	...	1 gr.
Pulvis Digitalis	...	1 gr.
Extract of Hyoscyami to	...	4 grs.

Mix for 1 pill—dose 1 pill.

G.H.P.

Pilula Potassii Permanganatis.

℞

Potassium Permanganate	...	1 gr.
Kaolin	...	2 grs.
Keratin	...	q.s.

Mix the first two ingredients and make 1 pill and coat with the third. G.H.P.

Pilula Specifica.

℞

Dover's powder	...	2 grs.
Mercury and chalk	...	3½ grs.
Extract of Gentian	...	q.s.

Mix for 1 pill—dose 1 pill. G.H.P.

Pill Zinc Valerian comp.

℞

Zinc Valerian	...	1 gr.
Ext cannabis Ind.	...	$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
Ext Nux Vomica	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Ext Gentian	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Ft. pill 1.

K. A, Pills.

℞

Ferri sulph Exicat	...	80 grs.
Antimony Tart	...	1 gr.
Acid Arsenic	...	1 gr.
Quin sulph	...	80 grs.
Ext Nux Vomica	...	10 grs.
Ext Gentian	...	Q. S.

Ft. Pills 40.

(One three times a day after meals).

G.H.P.

Potus (Drinks).

Potus Potassi Permang

℞

Potass Permang	...	2 grs.
Aqua	...	1 Pint.

Dissolve.

G.H.P.

Potus Imperialis.

℞

The juice of 2 limes.

Sugar	...	2 ozs.

water—1 Pint, dissolve.

G.H.P.

Pulvis (Powders).

Pulv Asthmaticus.

℞

Potass Nitras	...	5 ozs.
White Datrura leaves powdered	...	1 oz.
Black Datura leaves powdered	...	1 oz.
Tobacco powder	...	1 oz.

A little to be burnt on a plate & inhaled.

G.H.P.

Pulvis Conspersus.

℞

Zinc oxide	...	1 drachm.
Bismuthi subgallate	...	2 drachms.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia	...	2 drachms.
Starch	...	1 ounce. Mix.

G.H.P.

Pulv. Eusol.

℞

Chlorinated Lime
Acid Boric
Equal parts well mixed.

G.H.P.

Pul. Hyd. cum creta et Ipecac.

℞

Hydrarg cum creta	...	1 gr.
Pulv. Rheii	...	2 grs.
Pulv. Ipecac	...	1 gr.
Salol	...	2 grs.

Ft. pulv. 1. G.H.P.

Pulv. Hyd. cum creta et Rheii.

℞

Hyd cum creta	...	1 gr.
Pulvis Rheii	...	2 grs.
Pulvis cinnamon	...	2 grs.

Ft. pulv. 1.

G.H.P.

Pulvis Rheii et soda.

℞

Sodii Bicarb	...	10 grs.
Pulvis Rheii	...	5 grs.
Pulvis *Z*ingebris	...	10 grs.

Ft. pulv. 1. G.H.P.

Pulvis Santonini Compositus.

℞

Santonine	...	20 grs.
Ginger in powder	...	20 grs.
Butea Frondosa in powder.		400 grs.

Mix.—dose 5 to 20 grains. G.H.P.

Pulvis Sodæ Tartaratæ Effervescens B.P. (Seidlitz powder).

℞

(1) Sodium Bicarbonate	...	40 grs.
Sodium Potassium Tartarate	...	2 drachms.

Mix and make into 1 powder in white paper.

(2) Tartaric acid	...	40 grs.

Make into 1 powder in blue paper.

Dissolve (1) and (2) in an ounce of water in separate glasses. Mix the two together and use while efferviscing.

G.H.P.

Pulvis Zinci Oxidi Compositus (Dusting powder).

℞

Zinc Oxide	...	2 drm.
Boric Acide	...	2 ,,
Amylum (Starch)	...	4 ,,

Mix—make powder.

G.H.P.

Pulv Zinc oxide co cum camphor.

℞

Camphor	...	10 grs.
Pulv. Zinc oxide co.	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Pulvis (For children).

Pulv. Doveri et ammon carb.

℞

Pulv Doveri	...	½ gr.
Pulv Ipecac	...	½ gr.
Ammon carb	...	½ gr.
Pulv cinnam	...	½ gr.

Ft. pulv 1. G.H.P.

Pulv. Doveri cum creta arom.

℞

Pulv Doveri	...	½ gr.
Pulv Ipecac	...	1 gr.
Pulv creta arom	...	3 grs.

Ft. pulv 1. G.H.P.

Pulv. Jalap co.

℞

Pot Nitrate	...	10 grs.
Pulv Jalap	...	10 grs.

Ft. pulv. (Dose 20 grs. to 40 grs.)

Pulv. Magnesi et Bismuth.

℞

Mag carb	...	1 gr.
Bis sub-nitras	...	1½ grs.
Pulv. Rheii	...	1 gr.
Ft. pulv. 1.		

G.H.P.

Pulv. Rheii et soda.

℞

Pulvis Rheii	...	4 grs.
Sodii Bicarb	...	3 grs.
Pulvis Zinger	...	½ gr.
Ft. pulv. 1.		

G.H.P.

Spiritus.

Spiritus Sterilizans (sterilizing fluid).

℞

Lysol	...	15 mins.
Aether	...	2 fl. drs.
Rectified spirit to	...	I fl. oz.

G.H.P.

Syrups.

Syrupus Allii.

℞

Garlic (freed of all skin)	...	4 oz.
Syrup Simplex	...	8 oz.

Mash the garlic in a clean glass mortar to a pulp, slowly grind it with the syrup, little by little and then fifter through filter cloth. Keep in a stoppered bottle.

Dose 1 fl. dr.

G.H.P.

Syrup Aurantii.

℞

Tin aurantii	...	1 oz.
Syrup	...	6 ozs.

G.H.P.

Syrupus Chloral B.P.

℞

Chloral Hydrate	...	10 grs. or 80 grs.
Distilled water	...	12 mins. or 100 mins.
Syrup to	...	1 fl. dr. or 1 fl. oz.

Mix—dose ½ to 2 fl. dr.

Syrupus Codeina Phosphatis B.P.

℞

Codeina Phosphate	...	¼ gr. or 2 grs.
Distelled water	...	1 min. 8 mins.
Syrup to	...	1 fl. dr. or 1 oz.

Mix—dose ½ to 2 fl. drs.

G.H.P.

Unguentum (Ointment.)

Ung Acid Boric.

℞

Acid Boric	...	1 oz.
Paraffin oint	...	9 ozs.

Ung Acid Carbolic.

℞

Phenol	...	½ oz.
Glycerine	...	1½ ozs.
Paraffin oint	...	10½ ozs.

Unguentum Acidi Salicyli Co. (Whitefield's ointment).

℞

Salicylic Acid	...	1 drachm.
Benzoic Acid	...	1 drachm.
Cocoanut oil	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.
Soft Paraffin	...	2 ounces.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Acidi Salicylici et Benzoici.

℞

Salicylic Acid	...	15 grs.
Benzoic Acid	...	25 grs.
Oil of Linseed	...	2 drachms.
Vaseline ad	...	1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Ung. Anti-Scabies (Danish ointment for scabies.

(1) Sulphur Sublimatum 2 lb. and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to be dissolved in 50 per cent solution of Potassium Hydroxide at a gentle heat.

(2) 225 grammes or 7 ounces and 2 drachms of Vaseline and 225 grammes or 7 ounces and 2 drachms of Lanoline to be mixed together without heating.

375 grammes or 12 ounces of No. (1) solution to be added with No. (2).

28 grammes or 7 drachms of Zinc Sulphate and 40 grammes or 1 ounce and 2 drachms of 20 per cent solution of Sodium Hydroxide to

be made into a solution and to be added to the ointment.

The ointment to be weighed and the whole amount must be brought to 1,000 grammes by adding Liquid Paraffin in sufficient quantity.

One drachm and 15 minims of Benzaldehyde is added to the ointment to remove the smell.

N.B.—(1) Fifty per cent. solution of Potassium Hydroxide is prepared by adding 2 lb. and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of Potassium Hydroxide to 4 lb. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of water.

(2). Twenty per cent. solution of Sodium Hydroxide is made by adding 112 grains of Sodium Hydroxide to 1 ounce and 1 drachm of water.

(3) The quantity of Liquid Paraffin to be added according to this formula will be 6 ounces and 5 drachms.

Unguentum Brilliantina—Viridi 1% (Brilliant-green ointment).

℞

Brilliant-green ... $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Rectified spirit ... 9 minims.
Dissolve and add.
Soft Paraffin ... 1 ounce.
Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Chrysarobini B.P. (4 in 100).

℞

Chrysarobin powder ... 4 grs.
Soft Paraffin ... 96 grs.
Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio B.P. (7½ in 100).

℞

Gall ointment	...	92·5 grs.
Opium in powder	...	7·5 grs.

Mix thoroughly and make ointment.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati Dilutum.

℞

Hydrargyrum Ammon.	...	15 grs.
Lard	...	1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G. H. P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri cum Ichthyoli.

℞

Hydrargyrum Ammon.	...	1 dr.
Ichthyol	...	1 dr.
Soft Paraffin	...	1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G. H. P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum B. P. (1 in 5).

℞

Ung. Hydrargyri nitratis	...	1 drachm.
Soft Paraffin	...	4 drachms.

Mix and make ointment.

G. H. P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleati B. P. (1 in 4).

℞

Oleated Mercury	...	25 grs.
Benzoated lard	...	75 grs.

Mix and make ointment.

Unguentum Hydragyri Oleati Et. Sulphuri cum Carbolici.

℞

Carbolic Acid	...	5 mins.
Oleated Mercury	...	25 grs.
Sulphur Ointment B.P.	...	4 drachms.
Soft Paraffin	...	4 drachms.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi B. P. (2 in 100).

℞

Yellow oxide of Mercury	...	9 grs.
Soft Paraffin	...	1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G. H. P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri B. P. (red Precipitate Ointment) (10 in 100).

℞

Red Mercuric Oxide	...	10 grs.
Paraffin Ointment	...	90 grs.

Mix and make ointment.

G. H. P.

Unguentum Ichthyolis.

℞

Ammonium Ichthosulphonate.	...	1 drachm
Hydrous wool fat	...	4½ drachms
Soft Paraffin	...	4½ drachms

Mix and make ointment.

G. H. P.

Unguentum Iodoform.

℞

Iodoform	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Paraffin oint	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Mix and make ointment.

Unguentum Kaolini :et Amyli

℞

Kaolin	...	2 drachms
Starch	...	2 drachms
Soft Paraffin	...	4 drachms

Mix and make onitment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Lanolini Glycerini Amyli et Acidi Salicylici.

℞

Acid Salicicylic	...	15 grains.
Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus	...	4 drachms
Glycerine of starch	...	4 drachms

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Mentholi cum Eucalypto.

℞

Eucalyptus oil	...	5 minims.
Menthol	...	5 grains.
Soft Paraffin	...	1 drachm.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Mercurochrome (2 in 100).

℞

Mercurochrome	...	9 grains.
Spirits Rectificatus	...	30 minims.
Soft Paraffin	...	1 ounce.

Dissolve the mercurochrome in the spirits and then mix the soft Paraffin and make ointment.

Unguentum Paraffini B.P. (simple ointment).

℞

Hard Paraffin	...	27 drachms.
Soft do	...	70 drachms.
White Beeswax	...	3 drachms.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Plumbi Sub-acetatis Glycerini.

℞

Glycerini Plumbi Sub-acetatis	...	1 drachm.
Soft Paraffin	...	9 drachms,

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Scarlet-red (2 in 100).

℞

Scarlet red	...	9 grains.
Rectified spirit	...	30 minims.
Soft Paraffin	...	10 oz.

Dissolve the scarlet red in the spirit, then mix with the soft paraffin and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Ung. simplex.

℞

Hard Paraffin	...	27 drms.
Soft Paraffin	...	70 drms.
White wax	...	3 drms.

G.H.P.

Ung sulphur.

℞

Sulphur sublim	...	1 oz.
Benzoated lard	...	1 oz.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Sulphuris et Acidi Carbolici.

℞

Acid Carbolic	...	10 minims.
Ung. Sulphuris B.P.	...	1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Sulphuris et Acidi Carbolici cum Camphorae.

℞

Precipitated Sulphur	...	10 grains.
Acid Carbolic	...	15 minims.
Camphor	...	10 grains.
Soft Paraffin ad	...	1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Sulphuris Camphorae Carbolati et Acidi Salicylici.

℞

Acid Salicylic	...	15 grains.
Ung. Sulphuris cum Camphor et Acid Carbolic	...	1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Zinci et Amyli.

℞

Zinc Oxide	...	2 drachms.
Starch	...	2 drachms.

Soft Paraffin ... 4 drachms.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Zinci et Amyli cum Ichthyol.

℞

Ichthyol ... 30 minims.
Ung. Zinci et Amyli ... 1 ounce.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Unguentum Zinci et Amyli cum Ichthyol et Hydrargyri Oleati cum Acidi Salicylici.

℞

Ung. Hydrargyri Oleati B.P. 2 drs.
Acid Salicylic ... 15 mins.
Ichthol ... 15 minis.
Ung. Zinci et Amyli ... 1 oz.

Mix and make ointment.

G.H.P.

Ung. Zinci.

℞

Zinc Oxide ... 3 ozs.
Benzoated lard ... 9 ozs.

G.H.P.

Formula for children.

Mistura Acidi Astringens.

℞

Acid Sulphuric dilute ... 12 mins.
Tincture of Catechu ... 94 mins.
Syrup of Ginger ... 80 mins.
Water to ... 1 fl. oz. Mix.

Dose 1 drachm every hours.

G.H.P.

Mistura Astringens.

℞

Aromatic chalk powder	...	30 grs.
Tincture of Catechu	...	1 dr.
Mucilage of Acacia	...	2 drs.
Peppermint water ad	...	1 fl. oz. Mix.

Dose 1 drachm.

G.H.P.

Mistura Bismuthi (Infant's).

℞

Bismuth Carbonate	...	20 grs.
Sodii Bicarbonas	...	16 grs.
Pulvis Tragacanth	...	q.s.
Water to	...	1 fl. oz. Mix.

Dose 1 fluid drachm.

G.H.P.

Mist. Coryya (Infants)

℞

Soda Salicylas	...	4 grs.
Urotropine	...	4 grs,
Tr. Belladonna	...	4 m.
Vin Ipecac	...	8 m,
Syr Tolu	...	80 m.
Pot Bromide	...	4 grs.
Aqua cinnamon	...	℥ii

4 times daily.

G.H.P.

Mist Diaphoretic.

℞

Potass Nitras	...	4 grs.
Liq am acet	...	℥iss.
Spts aet nitros	...	xii m.
Tr Hyocyam	...	x m.

Aqua Camphor ad ... ʒii
4 times daily.

G.H.P.

Mistura Expectorans (Infant's)

℞

Ammonium Carbonate	... 4 grs.
Ipecacuanha wine	... 24 mins.
Mucilage of Acacia	... 80 mins.
Water to	... 1 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose 1 fl. drachm.

G.H.P.

or

℞

Pot citras	... 12 grs.
Spts am arom	... 18 m.
Tr. Belladonna	... viii m.
Liq am acet	... ʒii
Tr. Musk	... x m.
Vin Ipecac	... vi m.
Syr Tolu	... ʒii
Aqua ad	... 2 ozs.

$\frac{1}{8}$th part every 4 hours.

or

Pulv. doveri	... $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
„ Ipeac	... $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Ammon carb	... $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Pulv. cinnam	... 2 grs.

ft pulv 1.

G.H.P.

Mistura Ipecacuanhæ et Scillæ Co.

℞

Tincture of Squills ...	5 mins.
Ipecacuanha wine ...	10 mins.
Potassium citrate ...	15 grs.
Liquor Ammonia Acetatis...	40 mins.
Camphor water to ...	1 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose 1 fl. drachm.

G.H.P.

Mistura Ipecacuanha (Infant's), (Children's stimulating expectorant mixture).

℞

Ammonium Carbonate ...	16 grs.
Tincture of Senega ...	40 mins.
Ipecacuanha wine ...	40 mins.
Water to ...	1 fl. oz.

Mix.

Dose 1 to 2 fl. drachms.

G.H.P.

Mist specific opiata.

℞

Sodii Bicarb ...	v grs.
Tr. camp co ...	xx m.
Vin Ipecac ...	x m.
Spts chlorof ...	xv m.
Aqua ad ...	ii ℥.

4 times daily.

G.H.P.

Alterative Astringent powder.

℞

Aromatic Chalk powder ...	2 drs.
Rhubarb in powder ...	½ dr.

Bicarbonate of soda ... 1 dr.

Mix. Dose 2 to 5 gr.

G.H.P.

Powder for Acute Dysentery

℞

Pulv. Doveri ... ½ grs.
,, Ipecac ... i grs.
,, Creta arom ... 3 grs.

3 times daily

G. H. P.

Pulvis for Diarrhoea

℞

Mag. Carb ... i grs.
Bis sub nit ... 1ss grs.
Pulv Rheii ... i grs.

3 times a day.

G. H. P.

Pulvis Doveri et Ammonia Carbonas (Powder for Bronchitis).

℞

Pulvis Ipecac ... ½ gr.
Pulvis Ipecac Co. ... ½ gr.
Ammonium Carbonate ... ½ gr.
Pulvis Cinnamon ... ½ gr.
Mix into 1 powder—dose 1 powder in honey or milk.

G.H.P

Pulvis Doveri cum Creta Aromaticus (powder for acute diarrhoea).

℞

Pulvis Ipecac ... 1 gr.
Pulvis Ipecac Co ... ½ gr.

Pulvis creta aromaticus ... 3 grs.
Mix for 1 powder—dose 1 powder in milk or water.

G.H.P.

Mist Expectorans stimulans.

℞

Am. carb	...	5 grs.
Vin Ipecac	...	7 m.
Tr senega	...	30 m.
Oxymel silla	...	ʒ
Spts. camphor	...	m. v.
Aqua ad	...	ʒ Dose.

G. H. P.

or

℞

Pot Iad	...	v grs.
Spits am arom	...	m. v.
In cent co	...	10 m.
Agna ad	...	ʒ Dose.

G. H. P.

Pulvis Hydrargyrum cum Creta et Rhei.

℞

Hydrargyrum cum creta	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Pulv Rhei	...	1 gr.
Pulvis Cinnamon	...	1 gr.

Mix for I powder—dose I powder in honey or milk.

G.H.P.

Pulvis Magnesii et Bismuthi.

℞

Magnesium Carbonate	...	1 gr.
Bismuth subnitrate	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Pulvis Rhei	...	1 gr.

Mix for 1 powder—dose 1 powder.

G.H.P.

Pulvis Rhei et Sodii Bicarbonas.

℞

Pulvis Rhei	...	4 grs.
Sodii Bicarbonas	...	3 grs.
Pulvis gingiberis	...	½ gr.

Mix for 1 powder—dose 1 powder.

G. H. P.

Prescriptions for Diseases of the Eye.

Eye Drops.

For Mild conjunctival Inflammations :—

To be used every three or four hours.

Chloretone	...	1 gr.
Boric Acid	...	3 grs.
Distilled Water to	...	1 oz.
or		
Zinc Sulphate	...	½ gr.
Boric Acid	...	3 grs.
Adrenalin Chloride (in 1000)		10 minums.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.
or		
Zinc Sulphate	...	1 gr.
Boric	...	4 grs.
Ext. Hamamelis liq	...	15 minins.
Adrenalin Chloride (1 in 1000)	...	10 minums.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.
or		
Zinc Sulphate	...	1 grs.
Alum	...	1½ gr.

Boric Acid ... 5 grs.
Distilled water to ... 1 oz.

or

Sodium Borate ... 15 grs.
Boric Acid ... 15 grs.
Sol. Hydrarg Perchlor to (1 in 1000) ... 1 oz.

The above form suitable lotions if prescribed in sufficient quantity.

For Acute Catarrhal Inflammation :—

Nitrate of Silver ... 3 grs.
Distilled water to ... 1 oz.

Dispense in Coloured bottle.

To be used once or twice daily.

or

Argyrol ... 30 to 90 grs.
Distilled water to ... 1 oz.

To be used every three hours.

For Angular Conjunctivitis :—

Zinc Sulphate ... 2 to 4 grs.
Boric Acid ... 5 grs.
Distilled water to ... 1 oz.

To be used twice daily.

For Spring Catarrh :—

Acetic Acid Dil ... 10 minums.
Distilled water to ... 1 oz.

May be used frequently.

For late stage of Trachoma :—

Tannic Acid ... 1 to 10 grs.
Boric Acid ... 8 grs.
Glycerine ... ½ dram.

Camphor water	...	1 oz.
or		
Copper Sulphate	...	½ to 10 grs.
Glycerine	...	1½ drams.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

For Cornel ulcer :—

Protargol	...	20 to 40 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.
or		
Optochin	...	5 grs.
Distilled water	...	1 oz.

Only use when freshly prepared.

For Iritis with or without Corneal ulceration :—

Atropine Sulph	...	2 to 4 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.
or		
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	...	1 to 3 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

Pressure over the lachrymal sac must be maintained for two minutes after making an instillation of these drugs.

To demonstrate an ulcer or a breach of the Corneal surface :—

Fluorescine	...	5 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate	...	5 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

For Vesicular forms of Corneal ulceration.

Picric Acid	...	2 to 8 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

For Facetted ulceration of the Cornea :—

Scarlet R	...	5 to 10 grs.
Olive oil to	...	1 oz.

For the induction of local anaesthesia :—

Cocaine Hydrochlor	...	20 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

Three instillations should be made leaving an interval of three minutes between each. The action of the drug is enhanced if the first and the third instillations are followed by a drop of adrenalin chlorid 1 in 1000.

(*N.B.*—Such instillations of Cocaine and adrenalin will induce a temporary dilatation of of the pupil, which will facilitate an Ophthalmoscopic examination.)

Cycloplegic for estimation of refraction :—

Homatrapin Hydrobrom	...	8 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

A drop should be instilled into each eye when waking on the morning of the day of the examination and another every half-hour subsequently. Instillations should be made every five minutes during the half-hour immediately before examination.

Meiotics for use in glaucoma and when it is desired to contract the Pupil :—

Eserine Sulphate	...	2 to 4 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

or

Pilocarpine Nitrate	...	2 to 4 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

(*N.B.*—The prolonged use of Eserine may cause conjuntival irritation in some persons.)

Lymphagogue :—for use in later stages of Corneal Ulceration, and in diseases of the Uveal Tract ;—

Dionine	...	20 to 40 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

The patient must be warned that much temporary hyperæmia and conjunctival swelling may occur. The drops should be omitted for a period at intervals, since otherwise they soon fail to cause a reaction.

Lotions or Collyria :—

An eye bath is three-quarter filled with lotion and is applied to the orbital margin whilst the head is bent forward. The patient then throws his head backwards, keeping the eye bath in close contact with the skin. He should constantly open and shut the eye, when using the bath, in order to flush out the recesses of the fornices. A wineglass may be used, if an eye bath is not available.

Sodium Chloride	...	1 drm.
Sterilised Water to	...	1 pt.

(Normal Saline Solution).

or

Boric acid	...	200 grs.
Sterilised water to	...	1 pt.

or

Perchloride of Mercurry Lotion 1 in 5000 or 1 in 10000.

Magnesium Sulphate	...	1 oz.
Sterilised water to	...	10 ozs.

(Invaluable in septic conditions of conjunctiva and cornea, especially if Chemosis is present) Use in an eye bath, for from five minutes to two minutes at a time, every two or four hours, according to the severity of the inflammation:—

Acriflavine	...	5 to 10 grs.
Sodium Chloride	...	30 grs.
Distilled water to	...	10 ozs.

Applications :—

Nitrate of Silver	...	5 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

or

Nitrate of Silver	...	10 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

or

Copper Sulphate . . . . used as a pencil, a smooth, rounded extremity. Excess in every case to be washed off with water, saline, or boric lotion.

Lapis Davinus :—

A pencil, made of copper sulphate, alum. potassium nitrate and camphor fused together.

Ointments :—

Mostly used in blepharitis and to prevent the lashes sticking together in conjunctivitis.

Boric Acid	...	10 grs.
Vaseline	...	1 oz.

or

Zinc Oxide	...	20 grs.
Vaseline	...	1 oz.

or

Icthyol	...	3 to 15 grs.
Zinc Oxide	...	12 grs.

Lanoline	...	2 drams.
Vaseline	...	1 oz.

or

Hydrarg. Ox Flad	...	4 grs.
Vaseline	...	1 oz.

(Golden Ointment).

Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis dil B. P. (Dilute Citrine Ointment.)

Hydrarg Ammoniate	...	15 grs.
Zinc Oxide	...	15 grs.
Lin Calcis	...	3 drams.
Lanoline to	...	1 oz.

or

Resorcin	...	4 to 8 grs.
Vasaline	...	1 oz.

Subconjunctival Injections :—

These are made at any suitable point beneath the bulbur conjunctiva as far away from the limbus as possible. The needle is made to enter the conjunctiva at a tangent to the globe. and the superficial layer of the membrane is raised by its point. Great care should be taken to avoid any injury to the episcleral tissue and to keep the injected fluid near the surface.

Sodium Chloride	...	3 grs.
Distilled water to	...	1 oz.

20 minims may be injected.

or

Cyanide of Mercury Solution
(1 in 3000)
Acoin Solution (1 in 100).

Ten minims of each is drawn in to the Syringe, and from 5 to 15 minims if the mixture is infected.

DISEASES AND TREATMENT.

Diseases.	Treatment.
Abortion, threatened	Hydrastis, Quinine, Viburnum Prunifol.
Acidity of Stomach	Aqua Calcis, Ammonia preps Belladonna, Bismuth Preps Calcii Carb, Carbo-lignum-Cerium salts, Magnesia Carb and Oxide, Potass and Sodii Bicarb.
Ague	See Malaria
Albuminuria	Acid gallic, Ferri Cacodylas Juniper oil, Nitro-glycerine.
Alcoholism	Acid Hydrocyanic, Ammon. Chloride, Arsenic, Auri Chloride, Capsicum, Chloral Hydras, Cinchona, Col-Gold Digitalis, Hydrastis, Hyoscine Hydrobromide, Hyoscyamus, Nux Vomica. Phosphorus ,Quinine Preps, Strychnine.
Amenorrhoea	Aloes, Apiol, Ergot, Gossyp Cortex Radix, Iron salts.
Anæmia	Arsenic, Cacodylates, Calcii and Ferri Glycerophosphates. Calcii Hypophos, Oil Morrhuæ. Phosphor, Pill Ferri Carb, Quinine Preps.
Analgesics	Acetanilide, Atropine, Belladonna, Butyl-Chlor, Camphor, Cannabis Ind., Chloretone, Cocaine, Hyoscine,

	Opium Phenacetine, Phenazone.
Anaphrodisiacs	Bromides, Iodides, Opium, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Purgatives.
Antiseptics—urinary	Acid Benzoic and Boric, Salol-Hexamine, Methylene blue.
Antispasmodics	See Asthma, Convulsions etc.
Aphrodisiacs	Iron salts, Lecithin, Strychnine, Glycerophosphates, Haemoglobin.
Asthma	Adrenalin, Ammon Bromide Amyl Nitras, Belladonna, Bromides, Caffeine, Cannabis Indica, Chloroform, Euphorbia, Grindelia, Potass Iodide, Stramonium.
Billiousness	Calomel, Chirata, Euonymin, Podophylin, Seidlitz powders.
Bites and Stings	Local:—Acid Carbolic, Formalin.
Bronchitis	Aconite, Ammon Carb. Ammon Chloride, Benzoates-Cimicifuga. Grindelia, Heroin, Hexamine, Ipecac, Morphine Preps, Potas-Iodide, Pruni Virg. Scilla, Senega, Tolu, Turpentine.
Burns & Scalds	Local:—Acid Boric, Acid Tannic, Iodoform Lanoline, Linim Calcis, Picric acid sol., *Zinc* ointment.

Catarrh-Nasal Ammon Chloride, Camphor, Cinnam Oil, Calci-Chloride, Peptone.

Cholera Atropine injections, Calx or Potass Permanganas, Camphor, Capsicum, Acid Sulph. arom. Tinct-Chlorof Co. Chlorodyne.

Colic-Intestinal Benzyl Benzoates, Calcis aqua Carminatives, Hyoscyamus Ol. Menthae Pip.

Collapse and Fainting Adrenalin, Spts. Aether. Nit. Spts. Ammon arom., Camphor, Nitro-glycerine Alcohol.

Constipation Laxative:—Aloes, Aloin, Calomel, Cascara, Castor oil, Ol. Olive, Paraffinum Liq. Pulv, Glycerr Co., Rhubarb Preps. Sulphur Confect.

Secretion Stimulants:—Aloes, Ammon Chlor., Asafaetida, Colocynth, Jalap, Podophylum, Rhubarb, Saline, Scammony Calomel, Blue Pill, Euonymin, Taraxacum-Senna.

Corns Local use:—Acetic Acid, Carbolic acid, Collodium, Lin Iodi., Salicylic Acid.

Coryza See Catarrh-Nasal.

Cough Acid Hydrobromic, Belladonna, Camphor, Camph. Co.

	Tinct., Chloroform, Coccillana, Heroin, Ipecac, Senega.
Debility	Bismuth & Pancreatin, Hypophosphates Glycerophosphates, Cinchona Preps, Haemoglobin, Iron salts, Phosphorus, Oleum Morrhuæ Lecithin, See also Anaemia.
Dengue Fever	Sodium Salicylate, Salicin Caffeine.
Diabetes	Arsenic, Belladonna, Cacodylates, Glycerophosphates, Jambul, Iron salts, Pancreatin, Yeast.
Diarrhoea	Acid Gallic, Hydrochloric dill, Sulphuric dil., Sulphur arom., Bismuth Preps., Calcii Carb, Creta arom, Kaolin, Napthol, Opium Preps. Resorcin, Sodii sulph.
Dropsy	Ammon chloride, Buchu, Jalap, Juniperi. Oil, Digitalis, Potass Acet., Potass Nitras, Scilla, Scoparii, Strophanthus.
Dysentery	Bael fructus, Bismuth Preps, Calomel, Emetine Bismuth Iodide, Emetin Injections, Hamamelis, Hydrarg. sub chloride, Ipecac, Opium Preps, Tannin.

Dysmenorrhoea Apiol, Cannabis, Gelsemium Gossypium cortex, Potas. Bromide. Pulsatilla, Serpentaria, Ergot.

Dyspepsia Acids, Nitric dil, Hydrochloric dil, Aloin, Ammon Carb & Chloride, Arsenic, Bismuth comp., Capsicum, Gentian, Pepsin & Pancreatin, Quassia, Sodii Bicarb.

Eczema Local :—Acids Boric, Carbolic and Salicylic, Acid Picric sol, Ung., Mercury, Silver and Zinci.

Epilepsy Ammon Bromide, Arsenic & Bromides, Aurum, Amyl Nitras.

Epistaxis Acid Gallic, Aconite, Calcium chlorid, Hamamelis.

Exhaustion Oxygen inhalation Stimulants Amyl Nitras, Coca Preps.

Fever Aconite, Cinchona & Quinine Preps., Ammon acet., Aspirin Digitalis, Phaenacetin, Potass acet & Nitras, Salicin, Soda salicylas, Warburgh's Tincture.

Flatulence Asafaetida, Anisi, Capsicum, Carboligini, Cardamom, Cinnamon, Cloves, Magnesia Preps, Nux Vomica, Menthæ, Sodii Bicarb, Sulphocarbolates, Zingebris.

Gastritis	Acid Hydrocyanic dil, Acid Lactic, Ammon Chloride, Bismuth Preps, Calcii Permanganas, Hexamine, Hydrastis, Salol.
Gonorrhœa	Buchu, Copaiba, Cubebs, Hexamine, Methylene Blue, Salix Nigra, Salol, Santal Preps, Saw Palmeto.
Hæmorrhoids	Cascara, Confec. Pipper & Senna, Sulphur, Hamamelis liq.
Head-ache	Aspirin, Euonymin, Phanacetine, Caffeine, Bromides, Camphor.
Hiccough	Adrenalin, Aether, Amyl Nitras, Ben-zyl Benzoates, Camphor, Capsici, Chloral, Musk, Sodii Bicarb.
Hysteria	Amyl Nitras, Asafaetid, Auri Brom, Belladonna, Bromides, Cannabis Ind., Valerian.
Impotence	Arsenic, Aurum, Cannabis Ind., Coca, Damiana. Nux Vomica, Phosphor, Strychnine, Testicular Ext., Yohimbin.
Influenza	Belladonna, Cinnamon, Quinine Preps, Salol, Sodii Salicylas, Spts. Aether Nitrosi and Ammon arom. Camphor.

Jaundice	Acid nitro-hydrochloric dil., Ammon Chloride, Benzoates, Calcii Chloride, Euonymin, Hydrarg. Cum creta and sub chloride, Pilocarpin, Podophyllin, Salol, Taraxacum.
Kala Azar	Pot. or Sod. Ant. Tart.
Leprosy	Chaulmoogra Oil, Ethyl Esters-of Hydnocarpus Oil, Sodium Soyate.
Leucorrhœa	Hæmotoxyllin, Iron salts, Manganese Preps, Mineral Acids, Myrrh, Hydrastis, Ovarian Ext.
Malaria	Arsenic, Cinchona and Quinine Preps., Salicin, Sodii Salicylates.
Menopause	Ovarian Ext., Corpora Lutea
Menorrhagia	Bromides, Digitalis, Ergot, Hydrastis, Thyroid, Viburnum.
Milk, to increase flow	Acid Lactic-Ext Gossypi Rad. Cort. Jaborandi, Malt Exts.
Milk, to arrest flow	Belladonna either internally or applied locally.
Morphine Habit	Aurum, Berberine, Camphor, Nitroglycerine, Emetine, Nux Vomica.
Nervous Debility, Nervousness	Acid Hydrobromic dil Acid Phos. dil, Arsenic Preps. Calcii Glycerophos, Cam-

phor, Cannabis Ind., Eastons Syrup, Ferri salts, Hæmoglobin, Ol. Morrhua, Phosphorous, Kola Preps, Strychnine, Thyroid, Valerian Preps-

See also Debility, Anæmia,

Neuralgia Ammon Carb and Chloride, Aspirin, Belladonna, Butyl Chlor, Caffeine, Chloral hydras, Colchicine, Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Nitroglycerine, Phanacetine, Phenazone.

Orchitis Aconite, Antimonials, Pot. Iodide, Saline aperients.

Paralysis Arsenic Comp. Ergot, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Physostigma.

Phthisis Acid Camphoric, Allium Preps, Arsenic Benzoates, Calcii Iodide. Creosote, Guaiacol, Iodine, Lecithin. Petroleum, Phenol, Strychnine, Sodii Cacodylas, Yeast.

Pleurisy Aconite, Ammon acet., Antimony, Apocyanum, Bryonia, Pot. Iodide, Veratrum.

Pneumonia Aconite, Adrenalin, Ammon Carb and Cit. Aspirin, Belladonna, Caffeine, Chloral and Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Ol. Allyl, Phenacetine, Pot. Nit-

ras, Quinine Preps., Salicin, Sod. Citras, Strophanthus, Strychnine

See also Influenza.

Pregnancy, Vomiting of Belladonna, Bismuth and Pancreatin, Cerii Oxalus Chloral, Chloroform, Hydrocyanic acid dil, Tinct., Iodine Ipecac, Nux Vomica, Pepsin.

Rheumatism Aspirin, Benzoates Caffeine, Chloral Guaiacum, Opium Phenacetine Pot. Acet., Bicarb., Cit, or Nit., Salol, Salicylates, Veratrum.

Rickets Acid Phos. dil., Calci Hypophos. Calcii Chloride, Lecithin, Ol. Morrh, Malt Extracts, Vitamine Foods.

Ringworm Local:—Acids Carbolic & Salicylic, Chrysarobinum, Formaldehyde, Tinct Iodine.

Sea sickness Acid Hydrobromic, Chloral Hyd., Chloroform, Nitroglycerine tablets, Pot. Bromide, Sodii Bromide.

Spasm Aether, Spts. Ammon arom Amyl Nitras (Inhal), Belladonna, Benzyl Benzoate, Camphor, Grindelia.

Spermatorrhoea Arsenic, Aurii et sodii Chloride, Belladonna, Bromides,

	Camphor Monobrom, Chloral, Hyoscyam, Salix Nigra.
Sunstroke	Ammon Carb. Apomorphine & Atropine Injections, Bromides Digitalis. Morphin Injec., Quinine, Veratrum. Local :—Purgative, Enemata, Sinapis Emplas,
Syphilis	Arsenic Preps., Aurii Chloride Iodum, Mercury Comp., Potass Iodid., Sarasaparilla.
Throat, Inflammation of	Acid Salicylic, Belladonna, Formalin & Menthol Tablets, Guaiacol,
Toothache	Aspirin, Butyl Chloral Hyd. Local :—Acid Carbolic, Creosote, Ol. Caryophyllum or Menthol.
Tuberculosis	See Phthisis.
Typhoid Fever	Cinnamon Oil, Cinchona Preps. Guaiacol, Iodine, Mixture Chlorine, Salol,
Vomiting	Acid Hydrocyanic dil., Ammon Bromide, Bismuth Preps., Cerii Oxalas, Mag. Carb, Nux Vomica, Potass. Bicarb, Sodii Phosphas.
Whooping Cough	Acid Benjoic. Acid Hydrocyanic dil., Adrenalin, Alum, Amyl Nitras, Belladonna, Benjyl Benjoates, Bromide-Bomoform, Bryonia, Camphor, Chloral, Gelsemi, Grid-

delia, Hexamine, Lobelia, Morphine, Senega, Stramonium, Syr. Thymi.

NOTES ON PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

The Pelvis and the Fœtal skull :—

The measurements of the female pelvis are important to decide whether the child would be born through the natural passages or not.

The external measurements to be noted are :—

(*a*) Inter spinous diameter, *i.e.*, the distance between the outer borders of the anterior—superior liac spines—9½ to 10½ inches.

(*b*) Inter cristal—The distance widest apart between the crests of the ilium—10½ to 11½ inches.

(*c*) External conjugate—The distance between the most prominent point on the outer surface of the symphysis pubes to the depression just below the last lumber spine—7 to 8 inches.

The internal measurements are :—

1. The true conjugate—4½ inches—from the promontory of the sacrum to the most prominent point on the under surface of the symphysis pubes.
2. Antero-posterior diameter of outlet between the tip of the coccyx and lower end of the pubes—3¾ inches.
3. Transverse diameter of outlet—between the tuber—ischii—4½ inches.

The Diameters of the Fœtal skull are :—

Sub-occipito bregmatic—3¾ in. engages in vertex.

Cervico-bregmatic—$3\frac{3}{4}$ in. engages in face.
Occipito mental—$5\frac{3}{4}$ in. engages in Brow.
Bi-parietal—$3\frac{3}{4}$ in,
Bis-iliac—$3\frac{3}{4}$ in. engages in breech.

How to Diagnose Pregnancy :—

At the end of **second lunar month**, the diagnosis is possible if there is amenorrhœa, morning sickness, (subjective symptoms)—and blue vulva and vagina, vaginal pulsations, enlarged uterus, softening of the cervix, breast changes such as enlargement and increased firmness of the breast, the presence of fluid, alterations in the nipples and primary areola, and Hegar's sign (softening of lower uterine segment).

At the end of **third lunar month,** the above signs are more definite.

At the end of **fourth lunar month** frequency of micturition, morning sickness and Hegar' sign cease. The other signs continue, and intermittent contractions of the uterus (Braxton-Hick's sign), and internal ballottement are to be noted.

At the end of **fifth lunar month,** montgomery's secondary areola in the breast, and uterine souffle are present and fœtal heart could be heard.

At the end of **sixth month,** external ballottement, fœtal movements are present and foetal parts can be felt.

The size of the uterus generally corresponds to the period of pregnancy.

2nd month the uterus is the size of a large orange.

3rd ,, ,, foetal head at term.
4th ,, the fundus is to be felt midway between symphysis pubes and umbilicus.
5th ,, ,, two fingers below umbilicus.
6th ,, ,, at level of umbilicus.
7th ,, ,, three fingers above umbilicus.
8th ,, ,, midway between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage.
9th ,, ,, up to the ensiform cartilage.
10th ,, ,, level of 8th month but there is a falling forward of the fundus.

The size of the uterus does not always correspond to the period of amenorrhoea.

It may be **Smaller** in—

(1) Extra uterine pregnancy.

(2) Missed abortion.

(3) Oligo-Hydramnios (where the Liq : amnii. is less than normal).

(4) Intra uterine death of foetus.

It may be **larger** than normal in—

(*a*) Hydramnios (excess of Liq : amnii *i.e.*, 5 pints).

(*b*) Concealed accidental Haemorrhage.

(*c*) Foetal abnormalities as monsters, Hydrocepholus, Foetal ascites, distended bladder.

(*d*) Twin pregnancy.

(*e*) Tumours associated with uterus or appendages—Fibroids, ovarian tumours.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

Name of sign.	Time at which detectable.	Value.
1. The foetal heart ...	Eighteenth week onwards.	Positive sign.
2. The foetal parts ...	Last four months.	do
3. The foetal movements when heard, seen or felt by midwife or doctor.	Last three months.	do
4. Funic souffle ...	Occasionally heard during the last 2 or 3 months.	do
Breast changes ...	Second month onwords.	Probable sign.
Vaginal discoloration.	do.	do
Hegar's sign ..	do.	do
Enlargement of uterus.	do.	do
Internal ballottement.	Fourth and fifth months	do
Uterine souffle ...	Fifteenth week onwards.	do
Intermittent contractions. ...	Fourth month onwards.	do
External ballottement.	Fifth month onwards.	do
Subjective symptoms.	Second month onwards.	Possible sign.
Pigmentation of face and abdomen ...	Fourth month onwards.	do
Enlargement of abdomen.	do	do

NOTE.—The positive signs are the certain signs of pregnancy and the presence of any one of them makes the diagnosis certain. The probable signs point to the probability of pregnancy and when some of them as Hegar's sign and internal ballottement are present the diagnosis is almost certain. The possible signs are of very little value and should not be relied on by themselves.

How to Predict the date of onset of labour :—

(*a*) From the date of the cessation of menses, take the date of the last day of the last period, add seven days to it and count back three months. If February of a leap year intervenes add 6 days.

(*b*) From the date of quickening, and 22 weeks or five calender months to the date of quickening. If quickening occurred on June 10, labour may be expected about November 10.

(*c*) From the height of the uterus—as per table given above—Note that the height varies in certain conditions.

(*d*) Fixing of the head in vertex presentations. In primipara this occurs three weeks before onset of labour, in multipara a day or two before.

Classification of labour :—

(1) Abortion—Labour comes on during the first three months of pregnancy, *i.e.*, before the full formation of the placenta.

(2) Miscarriage—Labour comes on between the end of the fourth and seventh months, *i.e.*, after the formation of the placenta but before the child is viable.

(3) Premature labour—Labour comes on between the end of the seventh month and before the tenth month—after the fœtus is viable but before full term.

(4) Full term labour Labour comes on at the end of the tenth month.

(5) Delayed labour—labour comes on after the end of the tenth month.

Estimation of the age of the fœtus :—

The following table in centimetres forms a convenient way of remembering the length. Upto the fifth month, the length of the fœtus is noted by squaring the number of the corresponding month. After the fifth month, the number of the month is multiplied by 5.

1st month	$1 \times 1 =$	1 C.M.	or	$\frac{2}{5}$th	inch.
2nd do	$2 \times 2 =$	4 do	,,	$1\frac{2}{5}$th	do
3rd do	$3 \times 3 =$	9 do	,,	$3\frac{3}{5}$th	do
4th do	$4 \times 4 =$	16 do	,,	$6\frac{3}{5}$th	do
5th do	$5 \times 5 =$	25 do	,,	10	inches-
6th do	$6 \times 5 =$	30 do	,,	12	do
7th do	$7 \times 5 =$	35 do	,,	14	do
8th do	$8 \times 5 =$	40 do	,,	16	do
9th do	$9 \times 5 =$	45 do	,,	18	do
10th do	$10 \times 5 =$	50 do	,,	20	do

NOTE.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres equal one inch.

How to ascertain if the patient is in labour :—

(1) Painful contractions of the uterus referred to the back. False pains occur at widely separated intervals, are irregular and not referred to the back.

(Partial dilatation of the cervical canal and increased softening of the cervix.)

(3) The onset of 'the show.'

(4) Fixing of the head in a multipara. In case of doubt an enema should be given. False pains if due to flatulence disappear while true pains increase in severity.

The Stages of labour :—

First stage is from the commencement of true pains to the full dilatation of cervix and rupture of membranes and lasts 12 to 16 hours in a primi and 5 to 8 hours in a multipara.

Second stage is from the full dilatation of the os and rupture of membranes to the expulsion of the child and lasts 1 to 2 hours in a primi to half an hour in a multipara.

Third stage begins as soon as the fœtus has been expelled and ends with delivery of placenta and membranes.

How to ascertain when the placenta is in the vagina :—

(1) The cord outside the vulva lengthens.

(2) The fundus of the uterus rises upwards to the umbilicus.

(3) The uterus is more freely moveable.

(4) The abdominal wall bulges forward above the pubes.

(5) If the uterus is pulled up, the cord is not drawn up.

Posture in obstetrical practice :—

There are several different positions in which the patient can be placed during labour, the principal being—

(1) The left lateral position.

(2) The cross bed position.

(3) The knee-breast position.
(4) The Trendelenburg's position.
(5) Walcher's position.
(6) Fouler's position.

(1) **Left lateral position** :—Usually adopted during delivery. Here the patient lies on her left side, her buttocks projecting over the edge of the bed, and her knees slightly drawn up.

(2) **The dorsal cross-bed position** : Here the patient lies on her back across the bed with her buttocks projecting over the edge and her legs supported by an assistant at each side or resting on specially made leg-rests. This position is adopted in all obstetric operations, except perhaps, the application of forceps and sometimes in this case as well.

(3) **The knee-breast position** :—The patient kneels in bed and then bends forward until her chest touches the bed. In the knee-elbow position she rests on her knees and elbows. The effect of these two positions is that the fundus lies on a lower level. It is adopted to correct a retroverted gravid uterus and in cases of presentation or prolapse of the cord.

(4) **Trendelenburg's position** :—Here the patient lies on her back with the hips considerably raised above the level of the remainder of the body. This position is adopted in operations in the pelvis (abdominal sections) and in cases of prolapse of the cord.

(5) **Walcher's position** :—Here the patient lies on her back on a table in such a manner that the sacrum rests on the edge of the bed while both her lower extremities hang freely

down without support and without touching the ground. In this position a temporary increase is obtained in the length of the true conjugate and a corresponding shortening of the antero-posterior diameter of the outlet. The increase is about half an inch. This position is adopted for delivery in cases of contracted pelvis of the flat variety. Note when the head has passed through the brim, the patient should be put back in the left lateral or dorsol position before the head is delivered through the outlet.

(6) **Fouler's position** ;—Here the patient is so placed that the head and thorax are the highest part of the body and the pelvis the lowest. It is used in cases of septic peritonites or for puerperal sepsis to favour uterine drainage.

How to save the Perinæum :—To save the perinaeum the points to be kept in view are ;—

(*a*) Promote the relaxation and dilatability of the parts.

(*b*) Maintain flexion of the head, and,

(*c*) Deliver between uterine pains.

The midwife should stand behind on a level with the buttocks, pass the left hand between thighs from in front. Keep the head flexed and pressed against the pubes and do not allow extension till the occiput is well out of the symphysis. With the right hand promote delivery of the head in between the pains gradually when the occiput has passed the symphysis, by pressing between the coccyx and anus. The patient should not bear down but should open her mouth and breathe freely.

POSITION OF THE FŒTUS

Position of foetus.	Nomenclature.			
	According to the position of the back of foetus.	According to the denomination.		
		Vertex.	Face.	Breech.
Back to the left and in front.	Ist position.	L. O. A.	R. M. P.	L. S A.
Back to the right and in front.	IInd position.	L. O. A.	R. M. P.	R. S. A.
Back to the right and behind.	IIIrd position.	R. O. P.	L. M. A.	R. S. P.
Back to the left and behind.	IVth position.	L. O. P.	R. M. A.	L. S. P.

MECHANISM OF DELIVERY IN DIFFERENT PRESENTATIONS.

Vertex.	Face.	Breech.
(1) Descent with increased flexion, diameter of engagement Sub-occipito Bregmatic $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.	(1) Descent with increased extension, diameter of engagement cervico Bregmatic $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.	(1) Descent with increased compaction diameter of engagement Bi-trochanteric 3-3/5 inches.
(2) Internal rotation of occiput to the front.	(2) Internal rotation of the chin to the front.	(2) Internal rotation of anterior buttock to the front.
(3) Extension.	(3) Flexion.	(3) Latero flexion of the body.
(4) Restitution.	(4) Restitution.	(4) Restitution,
(5) External rotation.	(5) External rotation.	(5) External rotation.

The common causes of delay in labour in a vertex presentation where the head and the pelvis are of normal size are—

(1) Loaded rectum and distended bladder.
(2) Cord round the neck.
(3) Short cord.
(4) Uterine inertia, primary or secondary.
(5) Occipito posterior presentations.

Two conditions are frequently met with in occipito posterior presentations, feeble uterine pains and a torn perinæum or vaginal lacerations due to previous labours. They result in insufficient flexion of the head.

In most cases the occiput will rotate to the front if sufficient time is given. Flexion may be promoted. The patient should be made to lie on the side to which the occipit is directed. If the failure to rotate is due to weak pains medical aid should be sought. An injection of pituiturin or the application of forceps may be necessary. If the head is delivered with the occiput posterior, there will generally be a large perinæl tear.

FACE PRESENTATION.

Diagnosis: Palpation.—Note by Pawliks and second pelvic grip that the occiput is on a higher level than the chin in face presentations, the occiput is on a lower level than the chin in vertex presentations, the occiput and the chin are on the same level in a brow presentation. If the back is posterior as in third and fourth position, the limbs are felt very distinctly and some times even the pulsations of the fœtal

heart may be felt through the abdominal wall in a thin subject.

Vaginal examination:—Here the signs of an abnormal presentation may be noted—namely,

(1) Cone shaped bag of membranes.

(2) Premature rupture of membranes.

(3) Imperfect dilatation of the os.

(4) Presenting part is high up.

(5) The cervical edges are hanging loose and fringe-like.

(6) Presentation or prolapse of the cord.

The signs suggestive of face presentation are—

(*a*) Certain bony landmarks, and

(*b*) Certain soft parts.

The bony landmarks felt are the chin, the malar bones and the supraorbital ridges. The soft part is the mouth which is recognised because the alveolar ridges and the tongue are felt, and the child sucks the finger introduced in the mouth. In the case of the anus the absence of alveolar ridges and tongue is noticed and the sphincter grasps the finger, which on being withdrawn may be covered by meconium. Note also that later in labour if a finger is passed upward to one or other side, the ear will be felt in a face presentation while the groove of the groin is felt in a breech.

Treatment ;—

1. It may be converted into a vertex.
2. It may be changed into a breech.
3. It may be left as a face presentation.

It may be converted into a vertex, if the membranes are entire, by external methods. If, however, the membranes are ruptured, an attempt may be made by vaginal manipulation either by pushing the sinciput up or bringing the occiput down.

In every case of face presentation it is better to summon medical aid to decide whether a face presentation may be left alone or changed into a more suitable presentation.

If it is decided to convert it into a breech, the doctor will do it by external version if membranes are entire and by internal podalic version if the conditions are satisfied.

In cases where the chin is anterior, a face presentation may be left as such. In such cases the nurse should keep the patient in bed to prevent early rupture of membranes, be careful in making vaginal examinations and let the patient lie on the side to which the chin is turned.

In cases where the chin is posterior, persistent mento-posterior cases, medical aid should be immediately summoned. An occipito posterior presentation may be delivered by natural efforts but a mento-posterior cannot, and even with artificial aid unless rotation of chin takes place it may not be possible. Perforation may be necessary.

Brow presentation :—

May be diagnosed by abdominal palpation and vaginal examination ; note that the occiput

is more prominent than in a face presentation. The occiput and the chin lie on the same level.

By vaginal examination the Bregma, frontal eminence and supra-orbital ridges could be felt.

Terminations:—1. The Brow presentation may persist and the head expelled. This occurs very rarely and only if the head is relatively small.

2. It may be changed into a vertex.
3. It may be changed into a face.
4. It may be changed info a breech.
5. It may persist as a brow and be impacted in the pelvis.

Treatment:—Since the diameter of engagement is the supra-occipitomental which measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, a brow cannot be born as such. Medical aid must immediately be summoned. The doctor may *change into vertex* by promoting flexion or *convert into face* by completing extension. As there is a possibility of the presentation changing again into a brow, it is sometimes advisable to *convert it into a breech* by external manipulation or by internal version if conditions are favourable.

If the brow persists or the patient comes in too late for version, leave the case alone and allow the head to mould. The mother's temperature and pulse should be carefully watched as well as that of the foetus; if either mother or child shows signs of distress the doctor will try to deliver with forceps. If this fails, only two alternatives are left.

(*a*) Perforation if child be dead,

(*b*) Pubiotomy or Symphysiotomy if child is alive.

Breech presentation :—

Here the lower pole of the fœtus presents. It may present with the legs flexed or extended there are complete breech and incomplete breech (*i.e.*, knee or footling presentation)

Causes :

(*a*) **Faults in the passages :—**

1. Contracted pelvis—flat variety.
2. Tumours at the brim of the pelvis.

(*b*) **Faults in the uterus :**

1. Hydramnios.
2. Multiparity—laxity of uterus.
3. Placenta prœvia.

(*c*) **Faults in the fœtus :—**

1. Hydrocephaulus.
2. Twins.
3. Premature or dead children.

Diagnosis : Abdominal palpation :—Note the presence of the head at the fundal grip. The head is distinguished from the breech because,

1. The head is very hard.

2. It ballots independently of the rest of the body.

3. It is smooth and round.

4. There is a groove between it and the back. The breech is felt as a fairly large resistant mass in the lower pole of the uterus and the prominence of the chin and occiput cannot be made out.

Auscultation:—The fœtal heart is heard above the umbilicus.

Vaginal examination:—The signs common to all abnormal presentation are first noticed. A breech presentation may be mistaken for a face but the diagnosis is not difficult.

Breech.	Face.
(1) The sacrum and coccyx can be felt,	(1) The hoof-like chin, malar eminences and supra-orbital ridges are to be felt.
(2) Note the sphincter ani which grips the finger. Meconium may come away.	(2) The mouth is to be felt and could be recognised as such by (a) the presence of the alveolar ridges, (b) the tongue, and (c) the sucking movements,
(3) On passing the finger high up, the groove of the groin can be felt. The external genitalia may also be made out in male children.	(3) On passing the finger high up, the ear is to be felt.

NOTE.—A foot may be diagnosed from a hand. The toes are on the same level, while the fingers are not even. The thumb can be apposed and opposed to the other fingers while the great toe cannot be. The prominence of the heel could always be made out.

Treatment:

When is a Breech presentation to be preferred?

1. In flattened pelvis.
2. Hydrocephalus.
3. Presentation and prolapse of cord.
4. Placenta prævia.

What are the dangers of a Breech presentation?

1. Dangers to the child are considerable especially in a primipara; compression of the cord, asphyxia, lacerations, fractures of bones may result.

2. Danger to the mother is not appreciable except that extensive lacerations of perinæum may result, artificial aid is needed and the breech itself is a sign of some abnormality.

What are the dificulties met with in the delivery of a Breech?

(1) Premature rupture of membranes.
(2) Presentation or prolapse of cord.
(3) Imperfect dilation of the os.
(4) Extended breech.
(5) Impacted breech.
(6) Compression or tear of umbilical cord.
(7) Premature attempts at respiration.
(8) Extended arms.
(9) Nuchal position of arms.
(10) Difficulties with the after-coming head.
(11) Asphyxia neonatorum.

Management of a Breech:—A nurse is allowed to undertake the management of an

uncomplicated case of breech in a multipara but it is better to summon medical aid. Medical aid must be called in if,

1. The breech presents in a primi para,
2. The breech is extended or impacted.

In the management of a breech, care should be taken to prevent early rupture of membranes. Make a p.v. as soon as the membranes rupture to find out if the cord is prolapsed. The patient should be kept in bed in the first stage of labour. Interfere as little as possible and allow delivery to be effected by the natural efforts but be prepared to aid if natural powers are insufficient or any abnormality occurs.

When the breech is pressing on the perinaeum draw down a foot to prevent its being caught in the folds of the perinaeum and thus tearing. Considerable help can be given by fundal pressure. As soon as the breech is born through the vulva, the body slips out as far as the umbilicus. Draw down a loop of the cord. This is done for three reasons: (*a*) to prevent its being compressed, (*b*) to prevent its tearing by being caught at the brim, and (*c*) to note the condition of the child by feeling the pulsation of the cord.

The next uterine contraction will generally deliver the child up to the neck. The body of the child should be covered with a warm towel to prevent attempts at premature respiration.

The head should now be delivered by the next pain. If it is not, try fundal pressure and if still there is difficulty, the head is delivered

by one or other of the three methods noted below.

Prague method:—Take the child's ankles with the right hand. Pull the child's head down as far as possible. Then put the fingers of your left hand on each side over the child's shoulders and raise the shoulders so as to depress the occiput. At the same time carry the body of the child towards the mother's abdomen.

Smellie's method:—Place the body of the child over the forearm with the legs astride and pass two fingers of this hand into the mouth of the child as far as possible. The fingers of the other hand are then passed over the shoulders on each side. Traction is then applied downwards, forwards and then upwards.

Martin's method:—Here the first and second fingers of the hand are passed into the mouth and the lower jaws brought towards the middle of the pelvic cavity. The child's body is placed astride the forearm and with fundal pressure the head is delivered.

Note:—That in every case the principle to be kept in view is to promote flexion. Fundal presure is always useful and should be given by an assistant. As the head is lying in the lower uterine segment, the uterine contractions have no effect. The child should be delivered within four minutes after the birth of the breech.

In all cases of Breech presentation be prepared for asphyxia Neonatorum and have everything ready to treat the condition.

Treatment of complications.

A. **Impacted Breech** :—By impacted breech is meant a breech presentation with legs extended which is jammed in the pelvic cavity. The child shows signs of distress. There are three methods of treatment.

(*a*) **Hook the finger** :—Round the groin or one finger into each groin and pull with the pains while fundal pressure is also given.

(*b*) **Passing a fillet** :—A long strip of sterile gauze is passed around the groin either with the fingers or with a catheter and traction applied.

(*c*) **The use of the blunt hook** :—This should generally be used for dead children as there are certain dangers, viz., (1) fracture of the femur, (2) laceration of soft parts and (3) tear of femoral vessels.

B. **Extended arms** :—Let the body of the child be delivered as low as possible till the axillary fold is seen. Then pass the hand along the back of the child up the shoulder as far as the elbow and flex at the elbow. The arm sweeps over the body and is thus delivered. The posterior arm is first delivered as there is more space. To deliver the anterior arm, the body may be rotated and the anterior arm converted into posterior and thus delivered, or it may be delivered as an anterior arm. The delivery of the arms will be easier if the body of the child is carried forwards towards the symphysis pubes when delivering the post-

erior arm, or backwards towards the coccyx when delivering the anterior arm.

Nuchal position :—Here the arm lies, at the back of the head. Rotate the body of the child to the side to which the fingers are pointing and then bring the arm down.

What are the injuries likely to result to the child in the delivery of a breech ?

1. Fracture of femur in delivering extended or impacted breech.
2. Lacrations of soft parts and rupture of vessels when a blunt hook is used.
3. Fracture of humerus in case of extended arms.
4. Fracturc of lower jaw in the delivery of the after-coming head by Martin's or Smellie's method.
5. Depressed fractures of the skull.

Transverse Presentation.

Causes :—Contracted pelvis, Hydramnios, Twins, Obliquity of uterus, Uterine tumours, Placenta, praevia, Laxity of uterus from multiparity, Premature or dead children.

A transverse presentation can never be born naturally except in rare cases of dead or premature children.

Diagnosis.

Inspection :—Shows an abnormally shaped abdomen, the uterus being stretched transversely from side to side.

Palpation :—Will reveal that no presenting part is felt in the brim by Pawlik's grip. By

pelvic grip the pelvic canal is felt to be empty. The head often lies in one or other iliac fossa.

Vaginal examination :—The signs of abnormal presentation can be noted. After rupture of membranes, the arm is often prolapsed, the hand, elbow, shoulder or ribs could be palpated.

Terminations :—In rare cases, where the child is premature or dead, a transverse presentation may terminate in one of three ways—

(*a*) Spontaneous version.
(*b*) Spontaneous evolution.
(*c*) Expulsion of the body doubled up.

Treatment :—As soon as a case of transverse presentation is recognised the nurse should send for a doctor. Never wait for natural methods of delivery. If the women comes early in labour, before rupture of membranes, the nurse may try external version and convert the case into a vertex or breech.

After medical aid is summoned the treatment will depend on the condition of the patient and child.

(*a*) If the membranes are entire. do external version or bipolar version when the cervix is dilated to admit two fingers.

(*b*) If the membranes are ruptured always find out :—

1. Condition of the uterus.
2. Condition of the fœtus *i.e.*, whether alive or dead before attempting treatment.

If the cervix is three-fifths dilated, uterus lax and child alive, internal podalic version should be performed.

(*c*) If the arm is prolapsed, uterus lax and child alive, clean the arm as thoroughly as possible as well as the external genitalia, dry the arm with a sterile towel, paint it with Tr: Iodine, tie a piece of sterile gauze, put the patient under chloroform and perform internal podalic version. The gauze tied round the wrist of the prolapsed hand is to prevent extension in subsequent manipulations.

(*d*) If the uterus is tonically contracted and child is alive, give the patient an injection of morphia and deep anæsthesia and perform internal podalic version carefully with all the other precautions stated above.

(*e*) If the rupture of uterus is threatening and child is dead the only treatment is decapitation. This is done by a decapitating hook and a pair of scissors. The prolapsed arm is pulled down and the neck is severed. Extract the body of the child by pulling on the arm and deliver the head by fundal pressure aided by the fingers introduced into the mouth through the vagina.

If the arm is not prolapsed, then delivery is effected by spondylotomy *i.e.*, cutting the spinal column and dividing the body across and delivering each part separately.

If rupture has occurred, treatment suitable to the rupture of uterus should be adopted.

The Puerperium.

The puerperium is the period during which the woman is recovering from the effects of pregnancy and child birth.

The following points should be noted :—

1. **The temperature:**—The patient may have a slight rise of temperature within the first 24 hours. Afterwards it should be normal.

2. **The pulse** is generally below 90 during the puerperium.

3. **Height of the uterus** :—Note the rate of involution. At the end of fourteen days the uterus should once more be a pelvic organ. If the uterus is suddenly not palpable, it suggests a retroversion or backward displacement.

4. **The lochia**:—Note (*a*) the colour, (*b*) the odour, (*c*) the quantity, (*d*) the quality and (*e*) the method of staining on the diaper.

The colour of the lochia varies. It is red for the first three days, pink for the next three days and gradually becomes pale. Unhealthy lochia is blackish or brown in colour. The smell of healthy lochia is a peculiar sweetish mawkish odour; unhealthy lochia is offensive. The quantity varies, being scanty in anæmic women and suppressed in cases of septicæmia. It is profuse and offensive in cases of sapræmia. The quality of the lochia should be noted. There may be blood clots and pieces of membrane and placenta.

Normal healthy lochia stains more deeply in the centre than at the edges of a diaper, whereas unhealthy lochia stains more deeply at the edges.

The Breast :—During the first two days a yellow fluid exudes called colostum. Later milk is secreted. Before nursing the baby,

cleanse the nipples with clean cotton wool and clean water. After nursing wipe away any remnant of milk with wet cotton wool and then wash with rectified spirits or Eau-de cologne to harden the nipple.

Bowels are apt to be confined. Give castor oil on the third day if child is alive or a saline purgative, like mag. sulph if child is dead.

Urine :—Avoid passing a catheter as far as possible. Let the patient turn on her side or sit up to urinate keeping her thighs together if the perinæum is lacerated. Especially in cases of instrumental delivery note if the patient empties her bladder. If the bladder is allowed to be distended, it may press on the uterus and displace it backwards thus leading to retention of lochia and sapræmia.

Diet should be light for the first three days. Milk, bread and conjee may be given. After the bowels have acted a more liberal diet is allowed.

Sleep is the sign of health in the puerperium. Absence of sleep often means the onset of puerperal sepsis or insanity.

After-pains are usually due to clots in the uterus. Generally occur in multipara and after precipitate labour-Massage the uterus, squeeze out the clots and give ext: ergot liquidum a drachm twice a day, alone or with liq. morphin (10 to 20 minims).

When can she get up ? A women should not stay in bed longer than a fortnight unless some complications are present. She may sit up

on the 4th or 5th day move about on 7th or 8th day and go out of the room about the 10th day. Cases of P.P.H. or sepsis or other complications should of course be given rest for a longer period.

Douche :—No douche is needed for normal cases either before or after delivery.

Post-portem Hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhage occurring after delivery is a serious complication involving grave danger to mother and much depends on the skill and promptness of the midwife or medical attendant.

It may be of two varieties:

1. Traumatic—due to laceration of some part of the parturient cannal.

2. Atonic—due to want of contraction of the uterus, where the bleeding is from the placental site.

Traumatic P.P.H.—The lacerations may occur about the

(*a*) Clitoris,
(*b*) Perinæum,
(*c*) Vaginal walls and,
(*d*) Cervix.

Lacerations about the clitoris and cervix give rise to severe bleeding in some cases. Trauma may be caused during natural delivery, more often however in forceps delivery and other methods of artificial delivery.

How to diagnose Traumatic from Atonic Hæmorrhage.

(1) Note that the bleeding is unaffected by the contractions of the uterus.

(2) Continuous hæmorrhage is traumatic—intermittent generally atonic.

(3) The lacerations may be noted and the bleeding actually seen.

(4) If a douche is given by a double channelled catheter and the return flow is clear from the uterus, it must be trauma in the vagina or clitoris; if a vaginal douche is given and the return flow is clear, the hæmorrhage is from the clitoris or perinaeum. Not however that an intra-uterine douche is dangerous and should not be given either for diagnosis or treatment.

Treatment.

1. Hot vaginal douches,
2. Plugging the vagina, or
3. Suturing the lacerations.

In severe lacerations of cervix or clitoris, hæmorrhage can be controlled only by suturing the tears.

Atonic Hæmorrhage.

Here the bleeding is due to the failure of the uterus to contract. In a normal case when the placenta separates, a slight amount of blood is lost and bleeding is stopped naturally :—

1. By contraction of the uterus,
2. By retraction of the uterus, and
3. By clotting of blood.

By contraction there is a temporary diminution in the size of the organ (uterus), while by retraction there is a permanent diminution in the size of the uterus. It is the power of retraction that finally stops all bleeding.

Causes of Atonic Hæmorrhage.

1. Retained placental fragments, membranes or blood clots.
2. Precipitate labour.
3. Placenta prævia.
4. Uterine tumours.
5. Mismanagement of the third stage of labour.
6. Uterine inertia due to (*a*) hydramnios, (*b*) twins (*c*) prolonged labour, (*d*) fœtal abnormalities as hydrocephalus, (*e*) distended bladder.

Treatment:—The best way of treating a case of P. P. H. is to adopt a definite method which is simple and can be practised everywhere.

If a woman is bleeding after delivery, find out if the placenta is in the uterus; if so,

(*a*) Massage the uterus and express the placenta, blood clots and membranes.

(*b*) Raise the foot of the bed.

(*c*) Compress the abdominal aorta.

(*d*) Keep massaging the uterus to provoke contractions.

(*e*) Give the patient two drachms, of ext: ergot liquidum.

(*f*) Give a hot vaginal douche both to arrest any slight hæmorrhage due to traumatic cause and to stimulate the contractions of the uterus.

(*g*) Send for a doctor—he will give an injection of pituitrin and follow it up with ergotine.

(*h*) Treat for post hæmorrhagic collapse as detailed below :—

There are certain lines of treatment recommended, which are not in favour of practising. Among these are

(1) Hot intra-uterine douche—which causes severe shock.

(2) Plugging of the uterus.

(3) Bimanual compression of the uterus.

Treatment of collapse :—Patient should be kept quiet, blankets and hot water bottles applied. Give her coffee and small dose of brandy with essence of chicken. Saline and glucose per rectum. If very much collapsed, saline may be given subcutaneously or intravenously. The foot of the bed is elevated and bandage applied to the extremities to promote the flow of blood to the head. Injection of ether, camphorated oil, pituitrin, etc., may be given by the doctor.

If a patient should be admitted, confined outside, in a condition of collapse with placenta in utero and with a history of having bled outside, treat her for collapse and do not attempt to remove the placenta if there is no bleeding. In these cases the placenta can be left alone for 12 to 24 hours, by which time the patient would have rallied round sufficiently and the placenta may be either expressed or removed manually. If however attempts are made to remove the placenta manually when the woman is in a condition of collapse and there is no bleeding, shock and fresh hæmorrhage will result which may prove fatal.

If however the woman is bleeding at the time of admission and the placenta cannot be expressed, there is no other alternative and manual removal of placenta is necessary. The patient should be carefully treated for the shock, collapse and hæmorrhage.

Ante-partum hæmorrhage:—Hæmorrhage occurring during the last four months are divided into two great classes:—

1. Accidental—due to the separation of a normally situated placenta, *i.e.*, a placenta, no part of which lies in the lower uterine segment.

2. Unavoidable—due to the separation of a placenta situated wholly or partially in the lower uterine segment.

Accidental hæmorrhage:—This may be either

(*a*) Concealed or internal,

(*b*) Revealed or external.

Causes.—Disease of the uterine wall or placenta, toxæmias of pregnancy, disease of the kidneys or direet violence from blows or a fall.

The occurrence of severe accidental hæmorrhage is a grave danger to the patient.

The chief difference, apart from the bleeding being concealed or external, between these two varieties of accidental hæmorrhage is that in the concealed variety, the uterine muscle is feeble and diseased and therefore incapable of contraction, whereas in the external variety, the uterus is fairly healthy and the the blood is expelled out.

Concealed accidental hæmorrhage:—Owing to the diseased condition of the uterine muscle,

the blood collects inside and is not expelled out. There are four situations where the blood may collect.

(*a*) Behind the placenta,

(*b*) Between the membranes and uterine wall,

(*c*) Within the amniotic sac,

(*d*) Above the presenting part.

Signs and symptoms are those of shock and collapse. The shock is due to the stretching of the uterus and collapse to internal bleeding.

Patient is pale, collapsed, thirsty, anxious, restless. Pulse is feeble and rapid. There is severe pain in the abdomen. The uterus is larger than normal, tense, tender and fœtal parts are not to be felt nor is the fœtal heart heard.

Treatment:—Send for medical aid. The nurse can only endeavour to rally the patient if she is collapsed. The doctor will decide whether patient requires a cæsarean section. If the case is not very grave, attempts at stimulation of the uterus may be made, the membranes ruptured, an injection of pituitrin given and vagina plugged if necessary, when the uterus has begun to respond.

External or revealed accidental hæmorrhage. Here the blood finds its way out. The diagnosis is simple. On making a vaginal examination a soft mass is felt. It may be placental tissue or blood clot. Placental tissue is spongy and pits on pressure. Blood clot is friable and can be broken up by pressure with the finger.

If no placenta is felt, treat it as a case of revealed hæmorrhage.

Treatment:—Consists in (1) stopping the bleeding and (2) treating the collapse. Medical aid must be summoned and in the meantime the nurse can put on a tight abdominal binder. The best method of stopping the bleeding is by plugging the vagina tightly. The plug should be properly applied and is left in for 4 to 6 hours. The plug arrests the bleeding, provokes uterine contractions and favours dilatation of the cervix.

In all cases of ante-partum haemorrhage be prepared for P. P. H. Patient should be treated for shock and collapse.

Placenta Prævia.

The bleeding in these cases is due to the low implantation of the placenta. There are three varieties:—

1. Central placenta praevia where the placenta covers the entire undilated os.
2. Marginal, where the placenta comes to the margin of the undilated os.
3. Lateral, where it lies higher up but still in the lower uterine segment.

Signs and symptoms:—Bleeding is the first symptom. There is no pain; the head is not fixed, malpresentations might occur.

Diagnosis is made by vaginal examination when the placenta is felt as a soft boggy mass which pits on pressure. By abdominal palpation it may be noted that the presenting part is not

fixed and there is a soft swelling above the symphysis. Vaginal examination is however the only certain method.

Treatment :—Summon medical aid. The nurse may in the meantime give a hot douche and put on a tight abdominal binder. If the cervix is not sufficiently dilated, plugging of the vagina may be done as a temporary measure.

When medical aid is available, the method of treatment will depend on the condition of the patient and the dilatation of the os.

The following methods may be adopted :—

1. Rupture the membranes, if the os is over three-fifths dilated and uterus is contracting.

2. Injection of pituitrin, if the cervix is soft and dilatable, presenting part will go through and it is lateral or marginal variety and uterus is rather lax.

3. Perform version and convert the presentation into breech. Bring down the foot and let the half breech compress the placenta.

4. Introduction of champetier de ribs bag, if os is two-fifths dilated. The bag presses on the placenta, arrests bleeding, stimulates uterine contractions, uniformly dilates the os and prevents the escapse of liq : amnii. It is therefore better for the child. Precautions to be taken in the use of the bag are—

(*a*) It should not be leaky.
(*b*) It should be sterile.
(*c*) Capacity of the bag should be known.
(*d*) Os should be two-fifths dilated.
(*e*) Membranes should be ruptured.

5. Immediate delivery if the os is fully dilated.

6. Cæsarean section, particularly indicated in cases of primipara with a hard rigid cervix, and a central placeuta prævia.

Dangers of placenta prævia are P. P. H., lacerations of cervix and sepsis.

Abortion

By abortion is meant the death of the ovum before the end of the third month.

Causes :—1. Diseases which may lead to an unhealthy endometrium such as (*a*) heart disease, (*b*) kidney disease, (*c*) liver disease, (*d*) displacement of the uterus, (*e*) pelvic inflammation.

2. Syphilis.

3. Poisons such as lead poisoning.

4. Fall or injury.

Varieties :—1. Threatened abortion—where the ovum is slightly detached but, continues to live.

2. Inevitable abortion—where the greater portion of the ovum is separated and the abortion is bound to occur.

3. Complete abortion—where the whole ovum has been expelled.

4. Incomplete abortion—where a portion of the ovum is expelled.

5. Cervical abortion—where the dead ovum is expelled into the cervical canal and retained there by the closed external os.

6. Missed abortion—where the ovum dies, but is not expelled and is retained in the uterus.

Threatened abortion :—Here the patient complains of slight pain and bleeding but no part of the ovum is to be felt or has been expelled.

Put the patient to bed and keep her absolutely at rest. A small enema may be given—send for medical aid and the patient will be given a mixture containing extract of black haws, tr: opium and calcium lactate.

When is a case of threatened abortion to be declared inevitable ?

1. If severe bleeding occurs.

2, If the ovum is protruding or a portion of it has been expelled.

3. If there is any offensive discharge and signs of sepsis.

4. If bleeding continues for a number of days and patient shows signs of secondary anæmia.

5. If after some days there is no sign of the growth of the ovum.

Complete abortion :—Does not require any special line of treatment. The patient should be nursed as in an ordinary puerperium.

Incomplete inevitable and cervical abortion : —Requires evacuation of the uterus. The nurse should preserve whatever is passed out and show it to the doctor.

The doctor will empty the uterus. A preliminary enema and douche should be given. The best method of emptying is with the fingers under anæsthesia. If the fingers cannot be

passed, the cervix should be dilated and a blunt curette used.

Vesicular mole is a peculiar degeneration of the chorionic villi. It is also known as hydatidiform mole.

Signs and symptoms: –A varying period of amenorrhœa, and signs of early pregnancy may be present. There is a discharge of blood-stained, watery fluid. Sometimes the bleeding may be very severe. In the discharge cysts may be found. They look like "white currents in a red jelly."

By abdominal palpation, the uterus will be found much larger than normal for the period of amenorrhœa. It is soft and boggy and no fœtal parts are to be felt nor is the fœtal heart audible.

Treatment:—The condition is serious and medical advice should at once be obtained. The treatment consists in emptying the uterus as soon as possible by dilating the os and sweeping the vesicular contents by the half hand.

Dangers :—Severe hæmorrhage, perforation or rupture of uterus, sepsis and the development of chorion epithelioma.

Extra uterine pregnancy :—Here the pregnancy occurs outside the uterus, the commonest situation being the fallopian tubes.

When pregnancy occurs in the tube, rupture generally results about the end of the second or third month. The result of the rupture may be

(1) Profuse haemorrhage inside the abdominal cavity and death of the foetus.

(2) Death of the ovum and the formation of a blood clot.

(3) The ovum may continue to live and a secondary pregnancy may result.

Symptoms are few before rupture. When rupture occurs, the patient is in great pain and and is collapsed. Pulse is very soft and rapid and her temperature is subnormal. Her expression is anxious and she is pale. The occurrence of these symptoms suddenly in a woman apparently healthy and with a history of amenorrhoea for short period, settles the diagnosis. There may be slight bleeding per vaginum and a false decidua may be cast.

Treatment:—Medical aid should immediately be summoned and in the meantime the nurse should try to rally the patient and treat her for shock and collapse.

TABLE OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.

NATURE OF DISCHARGE.	WHAT IS FELT BY P. V.
Abortion—Bits of ovum may be found, when put in water chorionic villi float.	The os is open, cervix dilated. Size of uterus corresponds with history.
Extra uterine—Decidual cast of the uterus may be found or bits of decidua and no foetal membranes.	Before rupture a tender. egg shaped swelling behind or to the side of uterus. The uterus is smaller.
Vesicular mole—In the discharge are found white currents in a red jelly.	Uterus is larger than the period of pregnancy indicates. It is round and boggy.

Hydramnios is excess of liquor amnii; normal amount is two pints, over five pints is considered as hydramnios.

Signs and Symptoms :—Patient suffers from pressure symptoms. Difficulty in breathing due to pressure on diaphragm, irregular pulse, indigestion, vomiting, swollen legs, pain in the extremities due to pressure on nerves are present.

On abdominal examination, uterus is found larger than normal, a distinct fluid thrill is felt, fœtal parts cannot be felt easily and the fœtal heart sounds may not be heard.

Results :—

(1) Premature labour.

(2) Shock due to sudden rupture of membranes.

(3) Malpresentations.
(4) Prolapse of cord.
(5) Prolonged labour.
(6) P. P. H.

Treatment—If symptoms are severe or if woman gets into labour, summon medical aid. If pressure symptoms are severe labour must be induced. The the doctor will rupture the membranes high up by means of a catheter and thus allow the fluid to escape slowly. Be prepared for post-partum hæmorrhage.

Eclamsia.

The occurrence of fits in a pregnant or puerperal woman which would not have occurred if she had not been pregnant. What are the premonitary or warning signs and symptoms of eclampsia ?

1. Presence of albumen in the urine.
2. Complete or partial, temporary or permanent loss of vision.
3. Flashes of light before the eyes.
4. Headache, drowsiness and depression.
5. Nausea and pain in the epigastrium.
6. Blood pressure is high, above 140 m. m.
7. Amount of urine is very much less.
8. There may be œdema of extremities.

How to prevent eclampsia.

If any of the above syptoms be present, summon medical aid at once and have the patient treated carefully. The patient is put to bed and given a purgative, castor oil or magnesium sulphate. She is given a large soap and water enema. If the symptoms are severe, it is better not to give her any food till the bowels have moved freely. She may be given plenty of water to drink. Then she should be put on milk diet and as the albumen disappears from the urine, her diet may gradually be increased. If blood pressure is high, it may be reduced by injuction of veratrone.

Sypmtoms of Eclampsia—The occurrence of fits which last from half to two minutes. The patient is unconscious for some time after the fits. If fits recur at frequent intervals, the patient may be deeply comatose. The pulse is rapid, the temperature may rise sometimes to 104. The patient is restless and the tongue may be bitten. The lungs may be congested. Blood pressure is high. There is

albumen in the urine, which may be very much diminished.

Treatment may be divided under four heads—

(*a*) Treatment during a fit.
(*b*) Prevention of fits.
(*c*) Treatment of labour.
(*d*) Prevention of complication.

Summon medical aid at once. The nurse should loosen all tight fitting garments and put the patient to bed. Insert a mouth-gag gently along the side when the fits come on, to prevent patient biting her tongue. Keep the head to one side. If she is conscious give her a purgative.

The doctor will give an injection of morphia if she is restless or getting fits and reduce the blood pressure if it is high by an injection of veratrone. Give her a good bowel wash with boric or saline. Repeat the injection of veratrone if blood pressure continues high and bowel wash every four hours.

Record the temperature and blood pressure frequently and if the fever rises to 104° or above give her an iced enema. Keep the patient to one side or other alternately. Do not allow any food by mouth for at least twelve hours after the fits have ceased and the patient is quite conscious.

So far as the labour is concerned it is best not to interfere till the patient is well in the second stage. The doctor will then terminate it by the application of forceps or other artificial

help. No attempt at forcible delivery should be made.

The complications are hyperpyrexia, failure of heart, puerperal insanity and lung complications. Puerperal sepsis should be guarded against.

A great deal of the success in the treatment of eclampsia depends on careful nursing.

A case of eclampsia may be considered serious if

1. The pulse is rapid,
2. B. P. is high,
3. Hyperpyrexia is present,
4. Lung complications occur,
5. The fits occur frequently,
6. The patient is comatose, and
7. The patient does not regain consciousness in the intervals.

Uterine inertia is the condition when the uterus fails to expel the child owing to failure of the uterine muscle to act properly. It may be

1. Primary.
2. Secondary.

Primary uterine inertia :—Here the uterus fails to act or contracts feebly from the commencement of labour. It may be due to a full bladder or rectum, sleeplessness, anxiety or nervousness and excessive sensibility to pain. Such cases are very trying and there is great temptation for a midwife or doctor to interfere and terminate labour. Such an attempt is fraught with grave danger. Violent bleeding

is apt to result after delivery, the placenta may be retained.

It must be noted that however annoying the condition, primary uterine inertia, if left alone, is not attented with danger to mother or child. None of the symptoms of danger to mother and child occur. There is no Bandl's ring, the pulse does not increase and temperature does not rise.

Treatment :—Where the pains are slight and the patient is neurotic it is best to put her to bed and quieten the patient with a dose of morphia or chloral hydras. After some rest, the patient may awaken with stronger pain.

Where the uterus acts feebly and there is no disproportion between the head and the pelvis, attempts may be made to stimulate the uterus by the administration of quinine or pituitrin, large quantities of sugar or treacle and other carbohydrates.

Attempts at delivery should never be made till the uterus has begun to respond properly.

Secondary uterine inertia :—Here the inertia occurs after the patient has been in labour for some time. The contractions of the uterus may have been quite good in the beginning of labour but gradually become weaker or in some cases cease altogether.

Causes :—Any factor which tends to cause obstruction to the birth of the foetus, may produce exhaustion of the uterine muscle and so be a cause of secondary uterine inertia.

Diagnosis.—This may be confused with tonic contraction of the uterus.

Differential diagnosis between.

Secondary uterine inertia.	Tonic contractions of uterus.
1. Occurs after labour is prolonged.	1. Occurs after labour is prolonged.
2. The condition of patient is good, pulse temperature and respiration are at first un-affected.	2. Pulse is rapid, increasing in frequency, respirations are increased.
3. She is not suffering from pain.	3. She has pain.
4. Aspect is calm.	4. Aspect is anxious.
5. On palpation the uterus is flaccid fœtal parts can be readily felt, no marked tenderness.	5. Uterus is hard fœtal parts are scarcely palpable, marked tenderness present.

Treatment :—If a period of rest is given to the tired muscle, contractions will return and delivery may be effected by natural efforts; So the indication is to give rest and remove any obstacle for delivery. Patient is given an injection of morphia or a chloral draught and later when the pains came on, help may be given with forceps.

Prolonged labour :—The symptoms of prolonged labour are as follows :—

1. The pulse rate rises from 70 to 80 beats per min. to 120 to 160.

2. Elevation of temperature.

3. Appearance of the patient, face is drawn and anxious. Skin becomes dry and hot, later a cold perspiration sets in. Lips are dry, Sordes collect on the lips. Tongue is dry and brown.

4. Uterine changes:—The contractions become severe and continuous, abdomen is tense and tender. It is difficult to feel the fœtal parts, round ligaments stand out prominently. The retraction ring or Bandl's ring rises.

5. Signs of fœtal distress manifest themselves—

(*a*) Fœtal heart rate rises or falls. It may be above 160 or below 120.

(*b*) Escape of meconium, unmixed with liquor amnii in a head presentation.

(*c*) Tumultuous movements of the fœtus.

6. P. V. the vagina is dry and hot and a large caput tends to form on the presenting part.

Treatment:—Delivery should be immediately effected—send for a doctor.

Presentation of the cord is the condition where the umbilical cord lies in front of the presenting part before rupture of membranes.

In prolapse of the of the cord, the cord is in front of the presenting part after the membranes have ruptured.

Causes: anything that prevents the fixation of the presenting part, such as

(*a*) Malpresentations, brow, face, breech, transverse.

(*b*) Twins.

(*c*) Hydrocephalus.

(*d*) Hydramnios.

(*e*) Contracted pelvis—the commonest cause of all.

(*f*) Tumours.

Danger :—There is grave danger to the child as by compression of the cord, the fœtus is asphyxiated. It is not more risky to the mother except it be (*a*) as a sign of abnormality, and (*b*) owing to the artificial help needed.

Diagnosis is made by p. v. In presentation, the cord is felt below the presenting part and is recognised by its characteristic shape and by its pulsations if child be alive. In prolapse the cord can easily be felt or seen and its pulsations felt when child is alive.

Treatment :—May be done in one of three ways.

1. Reposition, the cord being replaced above the presenting part.
2. Converting the presentation into a breech.
3. Immediate delivery.

Treatment by reposition may be done by.

(*a*) Postural treatment, *i.e.*

(i) Knee-chest position,

(ii) Knee-elbow position, and

(iii) Trendlenburg position.

This is successful in cases of presentation of the cord.

(*b*) Manual reposition—where the cord is replaced by the hand or two fingers introduced into the vagina.

(*c*) Instrumental reposition with a gum-elastic catheter.

Puerperal Infection.

Owing to faulty technique in the delivery of a woman, mainly due to unclean hands, or instruments, infection sometimes results. In every case where the pulse and temperature rise in a puerperal woman, a thorough examination should be made. The temperature and pulse should be recorded at least twice a day. Look at the tongue, examine the pads on which the lochial discharge has been collected and look at the breasts. Note the height of the uterus above the pelvis and the condition of the perinæum and vulva. Get the doctcr to see her if temperature persists above 100°. Let her be examined for general disease as pthisis, pneumonia, malaria, typhoid, etc.

Sometimes the temperature is due to the distension of breasts and mastitis. Sometimes to nervous causes, constipation, retained lochia, puerperal ulcers.

Sapræmia :—In this condition, the harmful germs live on dead or dying matter and produce toxins which are readily absorbed and it is the absorption of the toxins that produces the constitutional symptoms. The temperature and pulse rate rise, the lochia is abundant and probably foul-smelling. The uterus does not involute. There may be found on local exami-

nation, ulcers of the perinæum, vagina or placenta may be found in the lochia.

Course and treatments:—Sapræmia due to retention of a piece of afterbirth, usually begins to give signs of its presence about the third or fourth day.

The treatment consists in favouring drainage, promoting the involution of the uterus and removing any clots or retained products from the uterus. The head of the bed should be raised. Hot lysol douches should be administered three times a day, medical aid summoned and a mixture of ergot and quinine given. If the lochia is very offensive, iodine or eusol douches should be given. The patient should be examined on the table and the ulcers cleaned and touched with Tr. Iodine, Tr. Benzoin co or medicated Izal. If lochia is retained, or placental fragments are in the uterus, an intra uterine douche should be given with great care.

Dangers of intra-uterine douching:—

1. Rupture or perforation of the uterus by the nozzle.

2. Distension of the uterus with the fluid. The return flow should be maintained and only a double-channelled catheter used.

3. Air embolism.

4. Displacements of clots and pulmonary embolism.

5. Shock.

6. Hyperpyrexia.

The best way of removing placental tissue is by the fingers. It is inadvisable to use a curette,

but if a curette is used it should always be a blunt curette.

Septicæmia :—Here the organisms have gained admission into the blood stream itself and so this is true blood poisoning. Symptoms may develop within 36 hours. The patient may first suffer from sapraemia, and the septicaemia may be super added. Rigors occur and the general condition is far worse than in sapraemia The temperature rises and persists, the lochia is much diminished or absent and may not be typically foul-smelling. The flow of milk diminishes or ceases. The tongue is furred, dry and brown. The pulse rate rises and is out of proportion to the temperature. Sleeplessness and restlessness are important early signs. The uterus involutes fairly and is not tender.

Prognosis :—One of the most fatal of complications. If the patient vomits, has diarrhœa, frequent rigors and insomnia, it is fairly hopeless. The condition of the pulse is the best indication of the state of the patient.

Treatment :—Send for medical aid at once· In a disease of such a hopeless character treatment is not of much avail.

First take the baby away from the breast. Raise the head of the bed. Hot vaginal douches may be given. The doctor may resort to vacciness and serum injections. Keep up the strength of the patient. attend to the bowels, abundant fresh air, cold sponging or pack to reduce the fever, saline per rectum are amongst other measures to be tried.

INFANT FEEDING.

The fundamental rule to follow is that the mother's milk and that only should form the infant's food for the first few months of life. In some cases however this is impossible. Human milk is the only perfect food for infants and all our efforts with artificial feeding is directed to the imitation of it.

For the first 2 or 3 days after child-birth, the fluid secreted by the breasts is called colostrum. It is richer in protein and contains a lesser amount of fat and sugar than milk. Microscopically the characteristic difference from the later milk is the presence of large round or ovoid cells, called colostrum corpuscles.

Human milk is a creamy white fluid with a sweet taste, sp. gr. 1030 and a neutral or fairly alkaline reaction.

Its composition is as follows:—

Protein	Casein	·6	2·0
	Lact albumen	1·4	
Fat	...	...	3·5
Sugar	...	...	7·0
Salts	...	...	·2
Water	...	...	87·3

It must not be forgotten that human milk is invariably free from micro-organism. The quantity of milk secreted in the first week or two is ½ to ¾ pint in 24 hours and in the later months a daily average of about 2 pints.

Breast-Feeding:—The infant should be put to the breast about 3 times on the first day and every 4 hours on the 2nd day. The suckling

promotes contraction of uterus and the colostrum supplies the nourishment for the infant and is also a mild laxative.

After the secretion of milk is established the infant is to be put to the breast every 2 hours for first 5 or 6 weeks between 6 A. M. and 10 P.M. and afterwards the interval should be lengthened upto 3 hours. In the night a couple of feeds are needed in the beginning but later one meal in the middle of the night may be given. The time taken at the breast should be about 15 minutes.

Probably the commonest faults in breast milk are deficiency in quantity and poorness in quality. The quantity may be increased by a more liberal diet, by rest for a day or two or by the administration of malt extract. A thin and watery milk not only fails to nourish the infant but also causes flatulence. An increase of protein food such as meat, fish and eggs, is valuable in increasing " the proportion of fat in milk. Worry or fatigue should be avoided.

If the milk is over-plentiful, there may be vomiting or colic. The rate of flow may be controlled by compressing the nipple and the quantity of fluid taken by the mother should be diminished and exercise ordered.

When the milk suddenly begins to disagree, the possibility of drugging should be considered. The drugs which appear in the milk in this way are the salicylates, belladonna, atropine, arsenic, Pot. iodide and bromide, the saline purgative and possibly opium and morphia. Whatever may be the fault in milk, every effort

should be made to correct before advising the child to be weaned. Partial breast-feeding is better than none.

CONTRA-INDICATION FOR BREAST FEEDING.

(1) Some women are not strong enough to bear the drain on their strength which suckling involves.

(2) The presence of tubercle in the mother.

(3) Acquired syphilis in the infant. Congenital syphilis is no reason whatever for weaning in fact it is a very strong reason for not weaning as these infants are so puny and marasmic that their only chance is with mother's milk. Both varieties however should never be suckled by a wet nurse.

(4) Various acute illnesses-puerperal fever, influenza or other infective conditions.

(5) Reappearance of the menses during lactation may necessitate stopping, of suckling for 2 or 3 days as the milk may disagree.

(6) Pregnancy during lactation usually makes it advisable to wean for 3 reasons :

(*a*) Continued suckling favours miscarriage.

(*b*) Likely to interfere with nutrition of fœtus.

(*c*) The milk of the pregnant woman is likely to be impoverished so that the suckling also may suffer from rickets.

Wet-nursing :– This is necessary when the mother is unable to suckle her child but it may at once be stated that careful artificial feeding

will do as well. Wet nurses are to many families an impossibility. They are difficult to obtain, expensive and they introduce a sudden and dominant influence in the household to which it is unprepared. If it is decided to introduce a wet nurse, she should be thoroughly examined. Inquiries should be made for any previous symptom indicative of syphilis. The skin and throat should be examined for sores, the chest to make sure of absence of pthisis. She must have good mammary development, the breast should be full and hard 3 hours after nursing. The nipples should be free from erosions and fissures and long enough for the needs of a child. Preferably a wet nurse should be of a phlegmatic temperament and of a good moral character. It is desirable she should be between the ages of 20 and 30. Other things being equal a primipara should be chosen. The wet nurse's child should always be inspected.

Failure of Breast-Feeding:—May be divided into two clinical classes :—

(1) Those without gross symptoms of indigestion (under-feeding).

(2) Those with symptoms of vomiting, colic and diarrhœa.

(1) Under-Feeding :—

In cases of under-feeding, the only probable symptoms will be failure to gain weight, with some colic, restlessness and constant crying. In these cases, we must look for the cause of failure in the mother or the child.

Mother :—A worrying mother is a bad nurser Emotion of any kind will tend to stop secretion of milk or damage its composition. Much of the poverty of maternal milk is accounted for by imperfect nutrition in the mother.

Infant.—A proper flow of breast milk is chiefly dependent on the child's power of suction. Difficulties in suction occur when the mother's nipples are depressed, small or cracked and when the infant is congenitally feeble or is suffering from cleft palate or hare-lip.

(2) Those with Symptoms of Vomiting, Colic and Diarrhœa

Diarrhœa and colic are due to over-feeding or to infection. Although over-feeding in the breast-fed is rare when compared with over-feeding on artificial food, it is, next to under-feeding, the commonest form of nutritional disturbance in the nursing infant. The fault usually lies in too frequent nursing or more rarely in allowing the child to take excessive quantities at one feed. This latter event is not common because normally the supply of milk secreted adapts itself so accurately to the appetite and stomach of the child that Dyspepsia is usually only transitory.

Vomiting occurs as a symptom of dyspepsia. It is often occasioned by over-feeding.

THE MANAGEMENT OF BREAST-FEEDING.

Put the babe to the breast in 6 to 12 hours as soon as mother has recovered from fatigue of labour. Stimulation of the nipples induces

reflex uterine contraction and lessens risk of P. P. H. No other food should be given during the first 3 days of life Colostrum alone is necesary. Lactation is not established until the 3rd day and often later. After the 3rd or 4th days, if weight continues to decrease and the milk supply as shown by test feeds is obviously insufficient complementary feeding should be commenced. By this is meant the giving of some artificial food in addition to the breast.

Rules for complementary feeding :—

(1) The breasts should be completely emptied at each feed. If this has not been done, it should be expressed or drawn off with a pump.

(2) The complementary feed should always be given after the breast, never before.

(3) The complementary feed should not be too sweet or there will be a tendency for the child to wean itself on this account.

(4) The child should be left at the breast only long enough for this to be properly emptied—say, for 3 to 6 minutes—as suckling an empty breast causes the infant to swallow air.

(5) Both breasts should be given at each feed and they should be given in rotation.

(6) When possible, the breast feeds should be test feeds and the deficiency made up to an exact quantity. The greatest deficiency will be noticed in the middle of the day.

Duration of suckling :—The average child is allowed 10 to 20 minutes for each feed. This time is modified by the strength of the child and its requirements.

Frequency of feeds :—During the first day both breasts should be given for 3 or 4 minutes at six-hour intervals. For the next few days, the intervals should be shorter until the infant, if average, is put 3 hourly by the fourth day. Where the mother has too liberal a supply of milk, longer intervals are permissible and where the supply is scanty, the feeds may have to be more frequent.

Regularity of feeding :—It is advantageous to observe regularity of time and interval of feeds, but all babies are not so well-behaved. Many infants are fed whenever they cry on the assumption that they are hungry. Often the cry is due to indigestion and such a pain can be relieved by any hot fluid.

Duration of breast-feeding :—Breast-feeding should be continued upto the 9th month if mother is able and willing, but there is no objection to the addition of cereal after the sixth month.

Suckling difficulties :—May be due to cleft palate or other malformations, injury to the brain at birth, dyspnoea due to nasal obstruction, bronchitis, atelactasis or Heart disease.

Difficulties in Breast-feeding :—Over-feeding of the breast is said to be of common occurrence but that it gives rise to severe disturbance must be denied. The over-fed infant tends to have: (1) Too frequent motions of good colour and consistency, (2) small regurgitations immediately after feeds, and (3) an excessive gain in weight.

Treatment :—(1) Period between the feeds should be lengthened (2) One breast instead of both should be given.

(3) If necessary a small quantity of water should be be given before the breastfeed.

Under-feeding of the breast :—Is extremely common and constitutes the chief cause of failure to thrive on the breast. The symptoms are :—

(1) Failure to gain weight.

(2) Wind swallowed, with a consequent tendency to regurgitate the food.

(3) At first, obstinate constipation, later small frequent hunger stools.

Treatment:—(1) Complimentary feeds should be given immediately after the breast.

(2) Both breasts should be given in rotation, commencing first with one and then the other.

(3) The infant should be left at the breast only for sufficient time to take what milk there is, thus preventing wind swallowing.

Proportionately to its weight, a child requires more food than an adult. In order to provide for growth and development as well as for energy in the form of work and heat, the supply of secretions, the repair of waste and the maintenance of general nutrition of the food assimilated, one-fifth is needed for growth and four-fifths for metabolic processes.

The value of a diet can be estimated according to its caloric value, a large calorie being the amount of heat needed to raise 1 kilo of water 1° C. The caloric value of 1 gramme of

protein or carbohydrate is approximately 4·1 and of fat 9·3. The value of breast milk is approximately 20 calories per ounce and the normal healthy infant requires on the average 45 to 50 calories per pound body weight per day. Premature and under-weight infants may require 60 to 70 calories per pound per day or even more. Over-weight and docile babies especially in warm weather may require as little as 30 to 40 calories per pound body weight per day.

Artificial feeding:—When the infant is deprived of its natural food, human milk, it is necessary to resort to an artificial diet. Though there are certain fundamental differences between cow's milk and breast milk which cannot be overcome, it is commonly accepted that cow's milk provides the best substitute.

The comparative composition of the two is as follows :—

Water	...	88·0	87·0
Salts	...	·2	·7
Protein	...	1·2	3·5
Casein	...	·7	3·0
Lact albumen		·5	·6
Sugar	...	7·0	4·5
Fat	...	3·5	4·0

Human milk is amphoteric or alkaline. Cow's milk is amphoteric or faintly acid. The clot of human milk is loose and flocculent and not large and coarse as it is in cow's milk. The sugar in the two milks varies greatly in amount but not in kind. Cow's milk contains almost

4 times the amount of inorganic salts contained in human milk. The bacterial content is also of importance. Human milk either is sterile or of low bacterial content while cow's milk is never sterile and often its bacterial content is very high and it may contain definite pathogenic bacteria. Sterilization, Pasteurisation and certifying have been the means of improving milk in this respect.

Whole milk :—Some advocate the use of undiluted cow's milk. Clinical experience, as a whole, shows that it is unwise to give undiluted milk to infants under 3 months of age.

Humanised milk :—Here the cow's milk is made to resemble human milk as closely as possible.

(*a*) **Percentage feeding** :—This is a common form of this method. The mixture is made by adding water to cow's milk to dilute the protein and adding carbohydrates as lactose or Dextrose and fat (as cream or cod liver oil) to make up the deficiency of these elements. To do this, it is necessary to know the number of calories which the infant requires in the day besides estimating the caloric value of each ounce of the mixture.

(*b*) **Top milk feeding** :—This is another method of providing a mixture of humanised propertions. In this method a definite number of ounces of the upper part of milk which has stood for a number of hours is used as the basis for preparing the mixture.

Simple dilution :—A practical and popular method is the dilution of milk with addition of

carbohydrates. It differs from the percentage system in that it deals with amounts of milk, sugar etc. rather than with percentages of the different food elements and in that it implies keeping the fat percentage low.

Dried milk :—The use of dried milk has become very popular now. Dried milk is cow's milk which has been reduced to powder by removel of the water content (Glaxo, Cow & Gate, Trufood, Dryco etc.) There are advantages in the use of dried milks instead of the fresh variety. They are practically sterile and are certainly to be preferred to contaminated fresh milk. The percentage of ingredients is known within reasonable limits. The nutritive values seem to be uninjured. The keeping qualities are excellent. It is claimed that some of the vitamins—A, D, B & C—are impaired in the process, but some doubt has however been expressed as to whether the C. vitamin is or is not impaired.

The disadvantages are : (1) The possible diminution in the biological factor. It is the experience of many Clinicians that infants fed for long periods on dried milk are inferior in skin, muscle, bone and vigour to those fed on modified raw milk.

Successful artificial feeding depends on attention to details, suitable apparatus and appreciation of the following factors :

(1) The size of child's stomach, age and weight.

(2) The quantity of food for each feed.

(3) The number of feeds to be given in 24 hours.

(4) The regularity of feeding.

(5) The composition of the substitute food.

(6) The mode of preparation of each feed.

(7) The Temperature of the food and mode of administration.

(8) Preservation of the food.

(9) Cleanliness of all apparatus, bottle and teat.

The two bottles popularly used are:

(1) The Soxhlet bottle which is open at one end only and has the advantage that it can be sterilized in an upright position.

(2) The boat-shaped bottle which is open at both ends, one end having a rubber valve and the other for the teat. The advantage of this is that it can be very thoroughly washed, and that with a properly working valve, the teat need not be taken from the infant's mouth to allow air to enter the bottle.

Teats:—Should be of soft rubber and a good size. It should be sterilized between the feeds and kept in cold water or washed and kept dry in a sterilized receptacle. The hole should be sufficiently large to allow the milk to drip out unaided about 16 drips to the minute.

The quantity of artificial food required may be calculated in the same way as the quantity

of breast milk: i.e., $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per pound body weight per day.

Proprietary foods:—There are innumerable patent foods in the market which boast themselves as substitutes for, if not improvements on Nature's method of infant feeding. Some of these undoubtedly have their value in certain cases but it is equally certain that many an infant leads a life of misery and waste and too often dies from the indiscriminate use of one or other of them.

These foods may be divided into 5 groups:—

(1) Those consisting of dried milk with the addition of entirely malted cereals. e.g., Horlick's Malted Milk, Allenbury Food 1 and 2. In these the starch has been completely converted into soluble carbohydrates, so that no starch is present.

(2) Those consisting of dried milk with the addition of partially malted cereals and therefore containing starch, e.g., Nestle's Food, Milo Food.

(3) Entirely malted cereals—Mellin's Food is the best known. It contains no starch and consists almost entirely of soluble carbohydrates with a very small proportion of protein.

(4) Partially malted cereals such as Allenbury Food No. 3. Savory and Moore's food and Benger's food are very little different. The former contains malt disastase, the latter pan-

creatic ferment, by which the conversion of starch is further carried on when the food is mixed with a warm fluid.

(5) Cereal foods in which there has been little or no conversion of starch.

It may be said generally that no food which contains starch should be used for an infant under 7 months of age and in most cases upto 9 months, only those foods in which the starch has been completely converted into soluble carbohydrates by malting or otherwise, are fit for an infant of this age. But the question of starch or no starch is not the only one to be considered. The proportion of fat present in the food as given to the infant is a matter of extreme importance and in this respect most of the patent foods are sadly deficient. The two principal diseases of infancy, rickets and infantile scurvy, are more often due to these causes. Horlick's and Allenbury's are specially useful where there is great difficulty in digesting the curd of fresh milk ; a feeble infant or one whose digestive powers are impaired, by an attack of Gastro-enteritis may have one of these foods for a few weeks. Nestle's Milk etc.. cannot be considered complete foods. They should only be used for occasional feeding, say, twice a day and that only for children over the age of 7 months. They are useful for the gradual introduction of starch into the diet of an infant. Any food containing only completed malted cereals, as Mellin's food is to be used as an addition to milk and as such it is undoubtedly useful not only for its nutritive

value but also by facilitating in some way the digestion of curd. It should however be used in small quantities. Mellin's food has some laxative effect and therefore should not be given when the bowels are loose. As it contains no starch, it can be used from a very early age.

In the preparation of fresh cow's milk two points have to be considered :

(1) Percentage composition.

(2) Absence of micro-organisms.

Several diseases may be carried through infetion of milk—Infantile diarrhoea, typhoid, diptheria, scarlet fever tuberculosis.

To minimise these dangers we have 3 alternatives (1) sterilisation (2) pasteurisation, (3) boiling.

Sterilisation is the process by which the milk is rendered actually sterile. This may be done by boiling or exposing milk to the Temperature of boiling water for at least an hour or by super heated steam. Pasteurisation consists in keeping the milk at a temperature of 155—160° F. for 20 minutes.

Effects of boiling milk :—

(1) Coagulation of albumen.
(2) Precipitation of calcium salt.
(3) Loss of anti-scorbutic property.
(4) Destruction of bacteria.
(5) Destruction of ferments.
(6) Loss of bactericidal properties.

It is obvious that more of these changes are disadvantageous and if they are inevitable the less they are in degrees, the better. For this reason Pasteurisation is always to be preferred to boiling and boiling to sterilisation.

Diet of a healthy infant—upto the age of 9 months a healthy infant will usually thrive on with fresh cow's milk alone modified by dilution with the addition of sugar and cream as described above. The infant must be fed at regular intervals. The following feeding table may be of some help for guidance :—

Age.	Interval	Meals.	Average amount of each.	Total for 24 hours.
First week ...	2 hours	10	1 ounce ...	10 oz.
Second to 6th week.	2 hours	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces.	12-16 oz.
6th week to 4 months.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ and later 3	6	3 to 4 ounces.	18-24 oz.
Six months.	3	6	6 ounces.	36 ounces
Ten months.	3	5	8 ounces.	40 ounces

Notes on Midwifery by

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR, B.A., M.D.,

OBSTETRIC TABLE

The Calculation is made from the first day of the last menstrual period.

January	1	24	25	31	January
October	8	31	1	7	November
February	1	23	24	28	February
November	8	30	1	5	December
March	1	26	27	31	March
December	6	31	1	5	January
April	1	26	27	30	April
January	6	1	1	4	February
May	1	24	25	31	May
February	5	28	1	7	March
June	1	24	25	30	June
March	8	31	1	6	April
July	1	24	25	31	July
April	7	30	1	7	May
August	1	24	2	31	August
May	8	31	1	7	June
September	1	23	24	30	September
June	8	30	1	7	July
October	1	24	25	31	October
July	8	31	1	7	August
November	1	24	25	30	November
August	8	31	1	6	September
December	1	24	25	31	December
September	7	30	1	7	October

Venereal section.

Mistura Alkalina cum Hyoscyama.

℞

Potassium Bicarbonate	...	5 drs.
Potassium Citrate	...	5 drs.
Tinct of Hyoscyamus	...	5 drs.

Infusion of Buchu up to 8 fl. oz.

A tablespoonful in water thrice daily after food.

An alkaline diuretic in cases of acute urethritis.

Mist Alkalina cum Hyoscyamo et Belladonna.

℞

Sodium Bicarbonate	...	5 drs.
Sodium Citrate	...	5 drs.
Tinct of Hyoscyamus	...	5 drs.
Tinct of Belladonna	...	5 drs.

Infusion of Buchu up to 8 fl. oz.

A tablespoonful in water thrice daily after food.

An alkaline diuretic and antispasmodic in cases of posterior urethritis and Vesiculitis in the male and in cases of urethritis and Endocervicitis in the female.

Mistura Hexamina.

℞

Hexamine	...	2 drs.

Distilled water up to 8 fl. oz.

A tablespoonful in water thrice daily after food.

Useful in cases of chronic urethritis and cystitis where instrumentation is required. Best given two hours subsequent to the Sodium Phosphate mixture.

Mistura Sodii Acidi Phosphatis.

℞

Sodium acid phosphate ... 5 drs.

Infusion of Bearberry leaves up to 8 fl. oz.

A tablespoonful in water thrice daily after food.

Useful to acidify the urine prior to and during instrumentation.

Solutions for irrigation or instillation in acute Gonorrhoea.

The following solutions are prepared with distilled water. In each case, 2 drachms of the resulting solution are added to I pint of hot distilled water for actual use.

		PER CENT.
(1)	Albargin ...	1·5
(2)	Acriflavine ...	2
(3)	Chloramine, T. ...	1.5
(4)	Mercuric Oxycyanide ...	1
(5)	Mercuro-chrome ...	2 to 5
(6)	Picric acid ...	0.3
(7)	Potassium Permanganate.	1

Solutions for use in resistant cases of chronic Urethritis. to be used only for one or two treatments.

The following are prepared with distilled water. In each case 2 drachms of the resulting solution should be added to 1 pint of hot distilled water for actual use.

(1) Silver nitrate ... 1 per cent.
For dilution use cold distilled water.

(2) Picric acid ... 1 per cent.

Local applications in complications of Gonorrhoea.

Glycerinum Belladonnae.

℞

Green extract of Belladonna. 1 oz.
Glycerine ... 2 fl. oz.

Useful in Epididymitis in all stages.

Glycerine Ichthyol.

℞

Ichthyol in Glycerine ... 10 to 20 per-cent.

To be applied after shaving the parts.
Useful in Epididymitis and Cowperitis.

Ung Hydrargyri Compositium.

℞

Compound Mercury ointment B.P.

Useful when applied in chronic Epididymitis as a Scot's dressing and covered by strapping.

Female Gonorrhœa.

Glycerinum acidi Picrici.

℞

Picric acid	...	2 per cent.
Alcohol	...	Of each, equal parts,
Glycerine	...	

Use as a paint. Apply daily.

Useful in erosion of the cervix and in gonorrhoeal endocervicitis.

Glycerinum Ichthyol.

℞

Ichthyol	...	15 to 20 per cent.
Glycerine	...	

To be applied as a tampon to the fornices. Useful in cases of sub-acute and chronic cervicitis and Salpingo—ovaritis.

Pigmentum Iodi.

℞

Tinct of Iodine	...	equal parts.
Absolute Alcohol	...	

Apply daily.

In Endocervicitis and Cervical Catarrh.

Pulvis conspersus.

℞

Zinc Oxide	...	1 dr.
Bismuth Subgallate	...	2 drs.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia	...	2 drs.
Starch up to	...	1 oz.

To be lightly dusted on the parts after douching or moist swabbing

Useful in all cases of Vulvitis, Vagnitis and Cervicitis.

Syphilis.

Injectio Sodii Iodidi et Sodii Chloridi.

℞

Sodium Iodide	...	150 grs.
Sodium Chloride	...	75 grs.
Distilled water up to	...	3½ oz.

To be used as an intravenous injection once or twice weekly. As a hypertonic injection of Iodide in tabes and G.P.I. and also in cases intolerant to Iodides by the mouth.

Injectio Sodii Thiosulphatis.

℞

Sodium Thiosulphate	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grs,
Distilled water	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.

To be injected slowly intravenously daily or on alternate days

In the treatment of exfoliating arsenical dermatitis and other signs of intolerance to arsenic, mercury and bismuth such as stomatitis, etc.

Lotio acidi Picrici.

℞

Picric acid	...	1 to 2 per cent.
Industrial spirit	...	

Saturate white absorbant gauze with the lotion and apply.

As a dressing in cases of supporting bubo.

Lotio Magnesii Sulphatis.

℞

Magnesium Sulphate	...	5 to 10 per cent.
Distilled water	...	

Saturate white absorbant gauze with the lotion well heated and apply as a fomentation.

Useful in balanitis and œdema of the prepuce.

Mistura Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

℞

Solution of Mecuric Chloride B.P.	...	1 fl. oz.
Potassium Iodide	...	4 drs.
Tinct. of Nux vomica	...	2 fl. drs.
Compound infusion of gentian up to	...	1 fl. oz.

A tablespoonful in water thrice daily after food.

To keep patient under Mercury and Iodide in cases of late syphilis between the periods of Salvarsan treatment.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi

℞

Pot Iodid	...	10 grs.
Sodi Bicarb	...	20 grs.
Spts. ammon aromat	...	15 mins.

Inf. Gentian Comp. ad=1 ounce.

Dose 1 fluid ounce.

Pulvis Hydrargyri, Calamina.

℞

Mercurous Chloride	...	2 drs.
Prepared Calamine of each.		

Rub into the affected parts.

As an application to a primary syphilitic sore after establishing a diagnosis.

Pulvis sulphuris.

℞

Sublimed Sulphur—a sufficient quantity.

To be well rubbed into the ulcerated areas.

As an application to non-syphilitic ulcer and to suspected ulcers prior to establishing a diagnosis.

Unguentum Scarlet-red.

℞

Scarlet-red	...	4 per cent.
Soft Paraffin		

Apply as directed.

In chronic ulcerating gummatous ulcers to stimulate healing

The Composition of Milk.

Source.	Water.	Casein.	Albumin	Fat.	Milk sugar.	Ash.
Ass	89·64	·67	1·55	1·64	5·99	·51
Buffalo	82·16	4·26	·46	7·51	4·77	·84
Cow	87·17	3·02	·53	3·69	4·88	·71
Goat	85·71	3·20	1·09	4·78	4·46	·76
Woman... ...	87·41	1·03	1·26	3·78	6·21	·31

DIET TABLES.

ALBUMINURIA

Suitable: Soups, thickened with arrowroot, vermicelli, rice or barley; fish, fowl, pigeon, game, lamb, tripe, sweetbread, calf's head, calf's foot: butter, cream, cheese; green vegetables, salads, artichokes, cawliflower, turnips, peas, broad beans; milk & skim milk, whey, koumiss; farinaceous foods as breed, toast, rice, tapioca, vermicelli, arrowroot, sago, macaroni; tea, cocoa: mineral waters such as Vichy-Celestine, Ems, Fachingen, plain water (unless hard); in certain cases a little old Whisky (freely diluted). or red wine in small quantities and freely diluted with water or suitable mineral water.

Unsuitable: New bread, butcher's meat, especially of the brown kind; beef-tea, meat essences and jellies; strong soups; re-cooked meats, stews, hashed meats; highly spiced foods, pickles and sauces; rich foods, such as hare, duck and goose; potatoes, except in great moderation; every form of alcohol (plenty with the occasional exception of those previously named).

ANAEMIA

Suitable: Soups (unless there be dyspepsia); fish; meat of all kinds (except veal and pork), scraped, pounded or minced when necessary and for preference underdone; poultry, game, sweet-bread, calf's head, tripe; bacon toasted or well boiled (never fried): eggs in any form, all farinaceous foods, including whole-meal bread: all fruits; milk. koumiss, whey, cream and butter; red wine, beer, stout or porter, tea, cocoa, plenty of green vegetables; liver diet.

Unsuitable: Pork, veal, highly-spiced food, all re-cooked foods, vinegar and pickles.

CONSTIPATION

Suitable: Clear soups; boiled fresh fish; meat of all kinds, except veal or pork: poultry, game, ham bacon; brown or wholemeal bread it should never be new; oatmeal, crushed oats with sugar and milk, or golden syrup; cabbage, cauliflower, sprouts, French beans, endive, celery, spinach, salads with oil, boiled onions, green peas; apples, figs, prunes, dates pears (stewed), oranges, grapes, cherries, bananas, strawberries, gooseberries, currants; jam, marmalade, preserved fruits; plenty of fresh water, black coffee, beer, buttermilk, orange juice, unfermented grape juice; honey, plain puddings, new cider.

Unsuitable: smoked, potted or preserved fish or meats, pork, liver; new bread and pastry; eggs (except in moderation and lightly cooked); peas, broad beans, new potatoes, rice, tapioca boiled milk, cheese.

DIABETES

Suitable: All clear soups; beef-tea; shell fish and all kinds of fish, with plain butter only; meats of all kinds; eggs in all forms; cream, butter, cheese; greens, spinach, turnip tops, watercress, mushrooms, cucumber, lettuce, tomatoes, endives; French beans, cauliflower, asparagus (all in great moderation); gluten bread, gluten biscuits, gluten porridge etc; strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, peaches (occasionally only), lemons, nuts of all

kinds (except chestnuts and peanuts); pickles, olives, vinegar, oil, jelly, custards, koumiss, milk (in great moderation); tea, coffee (without any sugar), hock, brandy or whisky (when indicated in certain cases); soda water, Apollinaries, Vichy etc. Any alcohol should be ordered in great moderation.

Unsuitable: Liver; sugar, sweets or starches of any kind; weaten bread or biscuits; oatmeal, barley, rice, arrowroot, cornflour, sago, macaroni, tapioca, Vermicelli. potatoes. Spanish onions, parsnips, beets, turnips, peas, carrots, beans, melons, fruits (except the above mentioned); puddings, pastry, pies, ices, honey, jams; sweet or sparkling wines, ale, stout, porter, cider, liqueurs; chestnuts, peanuts.

DIARRHOEA

Suitable: Boiled milk, whey; rice water; soups (without vegetable), thickened with arrowroot, rice, sago, tapioca; raw meat, pounded meat, scraped meat; sweetbread, tripe, calf's foot jelly; eggs (lightly boiled or poached, or beaten up with brandy); plain biscuits; toast, rusks, gruels; brandy or portwine, whisky and water, tea.

Unsuitable: Rich soups and meat essences; green vegetables, acid fruits, nuts, potatoes; brown bread, wholemeal bread, rich and fat meats, especially veal and pork, salt meats; fried dishes; oatmeal, peas, pastry, custards; ice cream and ice water; sweet dishes, sweet wines.

DYSPEPSIA

Suitable: Soups (clear, and in every small quantities only); fish of any kind (except smoked and preserved fish); chicken, fowl, pigeon, game, lamb, calf's head, mutton, beef (toasted or well boiled ham and bacon (never fried); eggs (lightly boiled and poached; tripe, sweetbread, ox's foot, calf's head, dry toast; plain rusks, stale bread; other farinacious foods in moderation only; potatoes (with caution); spinach, green vegetables (generally in small quantities only); milk (in small quantities only; butter in moderation; koumiss; tea.

Unsuitable: New bread, wholemeal bread, mufficins, crumpets, buttered toast, pastry and sweets generally; veal, pork, beef, hashes, stews. turkey; sauces, curries, pickles; all fried and re-cooked meats; all salted, tinned, preserved and highly sea-soned fish and meat; sausages, liver, kidneys, duck, goose and eels; coffee; soups and broths (except in small quantities); chocolate, lemonade, ginger beer; acid or unripe fruits; candies; ice cream; ice water: cheese; nuts; sour wines.

FEVER

Suitable: Clear soups, thickened with some well cooked far-inaceous substans; mutten or chicken broth, beef-tea; milk,cold whey; jellies, calf's foot jelly; lemon water, Albumen water (flavoured with lemon and sugar), brandy and whisky are often most useful, barley water, soda water (freely).

Unsuitable: Any solid or vegetable food or fruit.

GOUT

Suitable: All fresh vegetables freely; fish; eggs in moderation (lightly boiled or poached); meats (those of the lighter and whiter kinds) in great moderation, fat bacon boiled or broiled chicken, game, sweetbread; milk rice, sago and tapioca; fresh ripe fruits (especially grapes in abundance); vegetable soups, toast or stale bread, oatmeal, potatoes salad, celery, green peas, macaroni; skimmed milk, diluted with mineral water: lime juice; tea (not strong), coffee only in moderation; and not at night cocoa, tobacco brandy, cider; stewed fruits (all without sugar.)

In small quantities only: bread, plain biscuits; tomatoes, haricot beans, broad beans, peas and lentils; whisky or brandy, claret or hock (freely diluted); butter and cheese.

Unsuitable: Fats and rich foods, re-cooked foods. fried dishes; sauces, veal, pork, beef; smoked, dried or pickled fish and meat; pies pastry, jellies, sweets, sugar; meat essences and strong soups; rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, cherries, nuts, lemon; oysters, cel, lobster, crab: duck, goose' hare; mushrooms, truffles pickle and spices, vinegar; preserved and dried fruits, rich puddings; ale, porter, stout, port, sherry, madeira, champagne, burgundy and all liqueurs.

HYPERCHLORAYDRIA

Suitable: Vegetables with plenty of fat; milk, eggs; fish; meat with fat, bacon; butter.

Unsuitable: Salt, extractives; soups, broths, condiments, spices, pickles; sugar; alcohol, tabacco.

OBESITY

Suitable: Clear soups in small quantities; fresh fish; lean meat, poultry, game; eggs ripe fruits in abundance, especially grapes, green vegetables; stale bread, toast, rusks and biscuits in great moderation; butter, junget, custard; milk, diluted with mineral water; tea or coffee without sugar, milk or cream; hock. whisky, brandy.

Unsuitable: Thick soups; eels, mackerel, salmon, herrings, sardines with oil, pork, duck, goose; rice, tapioca, macaroni, oatmeal sago, arrowroot, potatoes; pies, pastry, cakes; peas, broad beans, parsnips, carrots, beetroot, spices, pastry and sweets; ices, sugar, starch, cocoa, cream and milk (except in great moderation): ale, porter and stout, port, champagne and liqueurs: chocolate, sweets, ginger beer.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Suitable: All soups, porridge; broths, meat essences and juices; eggs: fresh fish, poultry, game, meat; all vegetables, in moderate quantities; puree of barley, rice, peas, beans; oatmeal, rice, whole wheatbred, biscuits, macaroni; all fruits; milk butter-milk custards, koumiss, cream, cheese; tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate; alkaline mineral waters, light wines, stout, beer.

Unsuitable: Veal, pork, hard or salt meat, hashes, gravies; recooked foods and pickles, fried foods; carrots, parnsnips, cabbage, beets, turnips, cucumber, sweets, pies, pastry, sweet wines.

RHEUMATISM (ACUTE)

Suitable: Soups (small quantities); mutton broth; fresh fish (boiled); chicken, calf's head,

sweetbread, tripe; broiled fat bacon or boiled ham; whole wheat or brown bread; arrowroot, rice, dry toast; vegetables, peas, cabbage (well boiled); celery, lettuce, cresses, radishes; milk, rice or arrowroot-pudding (without sugar); tea, buttermilk, lemon-juice (without sugar).

Unsuitable: Pork, veal, beef-tea, meat extracts, turkey, goose, duck; fried fish or meats; salted, dried, potted or preserved fish or meat (except fat bacon or ham); crabs, salmon, lobster eggs; rich dishes, gravis, potatoes, tomatoes, beans; mushrooms; rich puddings, pies, pastry, nuts, cheese; coffee, cider, wine; sugar, sweets.

SCARLET FEVER

Suitable: Milk and carbohydrate diet; custards, milk puddings; bread and milk; jellies.

Unsuitable: Limit proteins and salts, until the danger of nephritis is passed.

TONSILLITIS, PLAUT-VINCENT'S ANGINA

Suitable: Milk and carbohydrate diet; custards, milk puddings; bread and milk; jellies

Forbidden: Limit proteins and salts, until the danger of nephritis is passed.

TYPHOID FEVER

Suitable: During the febrile stage: fluids only, milk, meat juices, beef-tea, chicken broth, clear soups; calf's foot jelly; albumin water.

After the temperature has been normal for 10 or 14 days: Bread and milk; baked custard; thin bread and butter; later boiled sole, minced chicken or lamb, boiled chicken, roast chicken, roast lamb or chops.

CALORIC VALUE OF VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS.

	Grams per oz. foodstuff.			Calories per oz.
	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	
Miscellaneous.				
Bacon ...	4.0	18.5	1.4	181
Beef, cooked ...	6.3	8.0	0.3	101
Beef juice (bought) ...	1.4	0.2	0.4	8
Bread (brown) ...	2.5	0.5	14	75
Bread (white) ...	2.6	0.3	15	76
Bread, French rolls ...	2.4	0.7	16	81
Butter ...	0.3	24.0	—	220
Cake, sponge cake ...	1.8	3.0	19	112
Cheese, Cheddar ...	8.0	10.0	1.0	134
Cheese, Dutch ...	10.0	5.0	—	90
Chhana (milk casein with fats) ...	6.5	5.5	0.11	76
Chingri (Prawn) ...	5.0	0.14	—	21
Cream (thick) ...	1.0	20.0	1.0	190
Cream (thin) ...	1.0	6.0	1.0	65
Dahi (Curds) ...	1.4	1.0	0.8	17
Eggs ...	4.0	3.0	0.2	45
Fish, rui (Labes Rahita) ...	5.1	2.2	—	40
Fowls ...	5.5	4.5	0.3	65
Ghole (Whey) ...	1.0	0.12	1.3	10
Ham ...	4.0	9.4	1.0	104
Macaroni ...	4.0	0.3	21	104
Magur (Clarino Magur) ...	6.3	0.6	—	30
Meat, Goat's ...	7.2	0.75	—	45
Milk, Buffalo's ...	1.83	2.25	1.23	32
Milk, Cow's-, maximum ...	1.28	1.0	1.17	19.35
Milk, Cow's-, minimum ...	0.42	1.5	0.17	18
Mirgel (Cirrhina Mirgal) ...	6.0	0.1	—	24
Moong dal soup ...	0.75	—	0.5	5
Moosur dal soup ...	0.75	—	0.5	5

Caloric value of various foodstuffs

	Grams per oz. foodstuff. Protein	Fat.	Carbo-hydrate	Calories per oz.
Mustard Oil ...	—	28.0	—	261
Mutton Cooked ...	7.0	6.4	0.3	90
Oil or Lard ...	0.2	25.0	—	268
Sandesh (Kind of sweatmeat) ...	5.4	6.0	12.0	75
Sugar (brown) ...	—	—	27.0	110
Sugar (granulated) ...	—	—	28.0	116
Grains and Flours.				
Arhar (Lens species)...	6.5	0.99	16.2	100
Barley (meal) ...	3.0	0.6	20.7	102
Barley (pearl) ...	2.4	0.3	24.0	103
Beans (haricot) ...	7.0	0.7	16.0	97
Chhola (gram), (Cicer arietinum) ...	5.7	1.3	15.3	95
Cornflour ...	1.8	1.2	20.0	104
Khensari (Lythirius sativa) ...	9.5	0.27	16.1	104
Lentils (dried) ...	7.3	0.3	17.0	99
Mashkali (Phaseolus) radiatum) ...	6.6	0.33	17.4	99
Massur (Lens esculenta) ...	7.6	0.9	16.5	104
Maize, Bajra-atta ...	2.16	0.5	21.4	98
Maize, Juar-atta ...	2.3	0.6	20.4	96
Maize, Makai-atta (Zea mays) ...	2.9	0.6	19.8	96
Motor (Pisum sativum) ...	6.6	0.57	16.1	96
Oatmeal ...	4.5	2.0	20.0	116
Oats, rolled ...	4.8	2.1	19.0	116
Peas (dried) ...	7.0	0.3	17.4	103
Rice, Banktulshi-atap.	2.1	0.23	24.0	106
Rice, Banktulshi-sidha ...	2.0	0.28	24.5	108
Rice-deshi ...	1.9	0.24	25.6	104
Sago ...	0.2	—	24.0	96

Caloric value of various foodstuffs

	Grams per oz. foodstuff.			Calories per oz.
	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	
Sona Mung dal (Phaseolus Moonga) ...	6.9	0.78	16.5	100
Suji (Central core of wheat) ...	4.2	0.68	14.2	80
Tapioca ...	0.1	—	25.0	100
Wheatflour ...	4.0	1.0	20.0	103
Vegetables.				
Artichokes ...	0.6	—	4.5	23
Asparagus ...	0.5	—	0.9	7
Beetroot ...	0.4	—	3.0	14
Cabbage ...	0.4	0.1	1.3	9
Carrots ...	0.3	—	3.0	13
Cauliflower ...	0.5	0.2	1.4	9
Celery ...	0.3	—	0.9	5
Leeks ...	0.3	—	1.4	8
Lettuce ...	0.3	0.1	0.8	6
Mushrooms ...	1.0	0.1	2.0	13
Onions ...	0.4	—	3.0	14
Parsnips ...	0.4	—	4.0	18
Potatoes ...	0.6	—	5.0	24
Potatoes (boiled) ...	0.7	—	6.0	27
Radishes ...	0.3	—	1.7	9
Rhubarb ...	0.2	—	1.0	7
Spinach ...	0.6	0.1	1.0	7
Tomatoes ...	0.3	0.1	1.1	6
Turnips ...	0.3	—	2.3	12
Fruits.				
Akhrote (Walnut, Indian variety ...	5.4	19.2	3.4	208
Anjir (big figs) ..	1.4	0.1	22.0	94
Apples ...	0.1	0.2	4.0	18
Apples (dried) ...	0.5	0.6	19.0	84
Apricots ...	0.3	—	4.0	17
Apricots (dried) ...	1.3	0.3	13.0	80
Bananas ...	0.4	0.2	6.0	29

Caloric value of various foodstuffs

	Grams per oz. foodstuff. Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calories per oz.
Batabi Lebu (Citrus decumana) ...	0.17	0.45	0.72	7
Bael (Aegle marmelos).	4.0	6.0	9.1	106
Blackberries ...	0.4	0 3	3.3	17
Champa kala (Musa sapientum, Champaka) ...	0.54	0.04	4.2	19
Cherries ...	0.3	0.2	4.5	23
Chinabadam (Ground nut) ...	7.7	12.0	6.4	164
Cocoanut (Cocos nucifera) ...	1.1	16.8	6.0	190
Currants ...	0.4	—	3.6	17
Currants (dried) ..	0.7	0.4	21.0	93
Dates (dried) ...	0.6	0.8	22.3	101
Figs (dried) ...	1.2	0.1	21.2	92
Grapes ...	0.3	0.4	5.4	28
Guava (Psidium guava)	0.26	trace	0.12	—
Kanthal (see Enchar).	2.1	0.54	5.3	34
Khejur (Phoenix dactylifera) ...	0.6	0.8	23 5	103
Kismis (Resins) ...	0.7	1.0	23.0	104
Lichi (Nephelium lichi) ...	0.84	0.07	1.9	11
Melon ...	0.1	—	2.0	9
Oranges	0.2	—	3.0	15
Papaya, green (Carica papaya) ..	0.15	trace	0.1	1
Pears ...	0.2	0.1	4.0	18
Pineapple ...	0.1	0.1	3.0	13
Plumes ...	0.3	—	6.0	25
Plumes (Prunes) ...	0.6	—	21.0	86
Raisins ...	0.8	0.9	22.0	100
Raspberries ...	0.5	0.3	3.6	18
Strawberries ...	0.3.	0.2	2.1	12

VITAMIN CONTENT OF FOODS

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Almonds ...	+	+ + ?	×	
Apple ...	+	+ +	+ +	
Banana ...	?	+	+	
Barley, whole ...	+	+ +	—	
Beet root ...	—	+	+	
Beans, green ...	+ +	+ +	×	
Beans, white (Navy beans)...	+	+ + +	×	
Brains ...	+	+ +	?	+
Bread, made with milk ...	+	+	—	+
Bread, made with water ...	—	+	—	—
Bread, wheaten, made with milk ...	+ +	+ +	?	+
Bread, wheaten, made with water ...	+	+ +	—	—
Butter ...	+ +	+ +	—	
Cabbage, cooked for a short time ...	+ +	+ +	+	
Cabbage, pickled ...	×	×	+ +	
Cabbage, raw ...	+ +	+ + +	+ + +	
Cabbage, turnip-rooted ...	—	+ +	+ + +	
Carolina beans ...	+	+ + +	×	
Carrots, cooked ...	+ +	+	+ V	
Carrots, raw ...	+ +	+	+	
Cauliflower ...	+	+ +	?	
Cheese ...	+ +	+ +	—	
Cocoanuts ...	+	+ +	—	+
Cream ...	+ + +	+ +	+ V	
Dandelien leaves ...	+ +	+ +	+	+
Eggs ...	+ + +	+	—	+
Fish (fat) ...	+	+	?	—
Fish (roe) ...	+	+ +	?	+
Grape-fruit ...	?	+ +	+ +	—
Grape-juice ...	?	+	+	—
Heart ...	+	+	+	+
Kidneys ...	+ +	+ +	+	+

Vitamin contents of foods.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Lemon juice ...	—	++	+++	
Lettuce ...	++	++	+++	+
Liver ...	++	++	?	—
Maize ...	+	++	—	
Milk, condensed ..	+++	++	+ V	+
Milk, evaporated ...	+++	++	?	
Milk, fresh (not pasteurized)	+++	++	++V	++
Milk, dried (whole) ...	+++	++	+V	
Milk, skimmed ...	+	+	+V	
Milk, butter ...	+	++	+V	
Oats ...	+	++	—	—
Onions ...	?	++	++	
Orange juice ...	+	++	+++	
Parsnip ...	—	++	?	
Pea-nut ...	+	++	×	
Peaches (raw or tinned) ...	++	+	++	
Peas, fresh ..	++	++	+++	+
Pine apple (raw or tinned) ...	++	++	+++	
Potatoes, cooked ...	+	++	×+	
Pototoes, white, sweet ...	++	+	?	
Pumpkin ...	++	?	?	
Raspberries (raw or tinned).	×	×	+++	
Rye (ground) ...	+	++	?	
Spinach, fresh ...	+++	+++	+++	
Spinach, in tins ...	+++	+	+++	
Swedish turnip ...	—	++	+++	
Tomato, raw or preserved ...	++	+++	+++	
Walnut, usual ...	×	++	×	
Walnut, white American ...	×	++	×	
Wheat bran ...	++	+++		
Wheat grain ...	×+	+++	—	+

INDICATION

RE SIGNS IN ABOVE TABLE :—

+ contain the vitamins.
++ Vitamin content high.
+++ Vitamin content very high.
— Vitamin content, no essential value,
? Presence of vitamin doubtful.
× unknown.
V variable.

EXPLANATION

OF THE ABOVE TABLE :—

Vitamin A; The antixerophthalmic and antiinfective vitamin.

Vitamin B: The antiberi-beri and antineuritic vitamin.

Vitamin C: The antiscorbutic vitamin.

Vitamin D: The antirachitic vitamin (previously included in A).

Vitamin E: The reproductive vitamin (antisterility factor).

According to their solubility, the five vitamins can be divided into two groups, viz :—

1. water soluble B & C.
2. fat soluble A. D. P E.

BLOOD PRESSURE.

Healthy Systolic Range.

Ages.				
15 to 24	...	106	to	136 m m. Hg.
25 to 34	...	109	to	139 m.m. Hg.
35 to 44	...	111	to	141 m.m. Hg.
45 to 54	...	115	to	145 m.m. Hg.
55 to 64	...	120	to	150 m.m. Hg.
65 and over	...	124	to	154 m.m. Hg.

Healthy Diastolic Range.

70 to 105 m.m. Hg.

Pulse Pressure Range.

20 to 50 m.m. Hg.

POISON, ANTIDOTES AND THE TREATMENT OF POISONING.

GENERAL RULES

1. Neutralise poison in stomach if possible (in case of corrosive fluids, with demulcents).

2. Empty the stomach unless the contrary is indicated.

3. Give a suitable antidote if poison is known.

4. Treat symptoms as indicated in subjoined table.

5. Finally, encourage elimination of poison by excretion, but avoid castor oil in phosphorus poisoning, or if corrosives have been taken.

SPECIFIC ANTIDOTES

The following substances or mixtures of substances are given in tabular form opposite the poisons against which they are used :—

Acid. acetic. ʒ j., aq. ℥ iv. ...	Ammonia
Acid. hydrochlor. dil. ʒ ij., aq. ℥ iv. ...	Soda or potash
Acid. tannic. ʒ j., alcohol ʒ j., aq. ℥ ij.; or Strong infusion of tea	Alkaloids
Chloral hydras gr. 20, aq. ad ℥ j. ...	Strychnine
Hydrogen. perox. (10 vol.) ʒ ij., aq. ℥ iv.	Phosphorus
Liq. calcis sacch. ℥ j., aq. ℥ x. ...	Acids
Liq. ferri dialysat. *ad lib.*; or Liq. ferri perchlor. ℥ ij., precipitated with magnes. calc. ¼ oz.	Arsenic
Magnesia emulsion or mixture *ad lib.* ...	Acids
Mucilago amyli ...	Iodine

Pot. permang. gr. 10, aq. ad O ʒ. ...	Opium (morphine), and as stomach wash-out.
Saponis pulv. et aq.. 10 per cent ...	Acids
Sodii sulphas ʒij., aq. ℥ij. ...	Barium and lead
A Multiple Antidote :— Magnes. calc., Carbo. animalis, Ferri hydrat., aa. partes aequales	Arsenic, zinc, digitalis: and partly for mercury, morphine and strychnine.

EMETICS.

Where an Emetic is ordered, one of the following should be given unless a special Emetic is mentioned in the directions :—

(*a*) Mustard and water—A tablespoonful of mustard stirred up in two-thirds of a tumbler of cold water.
(*b*) Sulphate of zinc—Thirty grains dissolved in half a tumbler of water.
(*c*) Warm water—Given copiously.
(*d*) Common salt—Two tablespoonfuls in 8 oz. tepid water.

STIMULANTS.

Brandy or whisky ℥j. to ℥ij. in warm water ℥iv.; ℥ss., well diluted. per rectum if necessary.
Ether m 30 to m 60 hypodermically.
Spt. ammon. arom. ʒj. in water ℥ij.
Spt. camphor. m x. in water ℥j. (in nitrates and chlorates).
Coffee infusion. 2 oz. in ½ pt., mostly per rectum.
Spt. chlorof. ʒj. in water ℥j.

DEMULCENT DRINKS.

Where Demulcent drinks are ordered, one or more of the following may be used :—

(*a*) Linseed tea.
(*b*) Barley water.
(*c*) Milk.
(*d*) Compound Almond Mixture.

Poison.	Emergency Treatment.	Continued Treatment. as Required.
Acetic Acid ...	*Avoid emetics and stomach-tube.* 1. Magnesia ; 2. milk, or olive oil emulsion.	1. Stimulants hypodermically, or per rectum ; 2. warmth ; 3. morphine gr. $\frac{1}{4}$,
Aconite and preparations	1. Recumbent position; 2. stomach tube, but not emetics ; 3. tannic acid and charcoal	1. Spt. am. arom.; 2. Tr. digitalis, m 15 ; 3. brandy, well diluted, per rectum, if necessary ; 4. atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.
Alcohol—Ethyl, Methyl, Propyl, Amyl	1. Keep patient awake ; 2. stomachtube, or zinc sulph.; 3. hot strong coffee ; 4. ammonia inhalations	1. Cold to head, heat to extremities ; 2. Strychnine gr. 1/25 ; 3. interrupted current ; 4. artificial respiration,
Alkalis, Caustic (*potash, soda, etc.*)	*Avoid emetics and stomach-tube.* 1, Ac. acetic. dil.; 2. albumin, barley water ; 3. olive oil	Morph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, or Tr. digitalis m 15, whichever is necessary.
Alkaloids—General ...	1. Tannic acid ; 2. wash out stomach ; 3. albumin ; 4. maintain circulation	(*See alkaloids under various names*)
Ammonia ...	*Avoid emetics and stomach-tube.* 1. Diluted acids : 2. albumin, arrowroot ; 3. olive oil	1. Morph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, or Tr, digitalis m 15, whichever is necessary,

Poison.	Emergency Treatment.	Continued Treatment as Required.
Anæsthetic (*Ether Chloroform—if swallowed*) and Similar Bodies	*Keep head low fresh air.* 1. Emetic or stomach-tube; 2. plenty of water with sodium carbonate	1. Artificial respiration; 2. oxygen; 3. olive oil; 4. coffee per rectum.
Aniline ...	Emetic or stomach-tube	1. Stimulants; 2. artificial respiration; 3. saline (intravenous).
Antimony and Compounds	1. If no vomiting, give apomorph. (hypod.) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; 2. plenty of water	1. Ac. tannic or tea; 2. albumin, barley water; 3. brandy, and keep patient warm; 4. morph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$,
Antipyretics (*Acetanilide, Antipyrine, Methyl-acetanilide, Amidopyrin, Phenacetin*).	1. Recumbent position; 2. stomach-tube or emetic; 3. warmth to extremities	1. Spt. am. arom. ʒj.: 2. brandy in drachm quantities; 3. artificial respiration; 4. oxygen,
Arsenic, Preparations and Compounds	1. Emetic or stomach-tube; 2. freshly prepared ferric hydrate, repeated over several hours	1. Olive-oil emulsion, albumin, barley water; 2. warmth friction; 3. brandy; 4 morph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$,
Aspirin ...	Magnesia emulsion	1. Stimulants, 2 warmth to extremities,

Barium and Soluble Salts	1. Emetic or stomach-tube; 2. sodium sulphate freely	1. Warmth; 2. brandy; 3, inj. morph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$,
Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, their Alkaloids and Preparations	1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2. hot coffee; 3. keep up circulation	1. Inj. pilocarpin. nit. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; 2. spt. am. ar. ʒj; 3. interrupted current; 4. warmth, artificial respiration.
Benzene, Petroleum (*if swallowed*)	1. Emetic, stomach tube; 2. warm and cold douches	1. Spt am, arom. ʒj.; 2. interrupted current; 3. inj. atropin, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$; 4, artificial respiration.
Camphor ...	1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2. spt, am arom. ʒj.	1. Warmth; 2. brandy hypodermically: 3 coffee enema; 4 hot and cold douches.
Cannabis Indica and Preparations	1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2. ac. tannic. ʒj.	1. Brandy, 2. warmth.
Cantharides and Preparations	*Avoid oils.* Emetics (or inj. apomorphin. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ if throat too inflammed)	1. Mucil. acaciae and water, barley water, gruel; 2 inj. morph. hyp. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Carbolic Acid and Creosote	1. Stomach-tube (wash out with mag. sulph. 1—10); 2. sodium sulphate.	1. Albumin in plenty of water, 2. warmth, interrupted current; 3, strychnine; 4 artificial respiration; 5, oxygen.
Carbonic Acid and Similar Cases	1. Fresh air; 2. artificial respiration.	1. Oxygen; 2. heat to extremities, friction; 3, stimulants; 4 saline solution intravenously.

Poison.	Emergency Treatment.	Continued Treatment as Required.
Chloral and Preparations, Paraldehyde	1. Keep patient awake; 2. stomach-tube or emetic; 3. warmth, friction: 4. liquor potassae ʒ j., in water ℥ j.	1. Inj. strych. hyp. m 5; 2, coffee per rectum; 3 artificial respiration and oxygen.
Chlorine ...	1. Fresh air; 2. inhalations of steam; 3. vapour of ammonia	1. Atropin. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; 2. oxygen.
Chromium and Salts ...	1. Emetic or stomach-tube; 2. mist. magnes. ℥ vj.; 3. milk, arrowroot or gruel	1. Spt. am. arom. ʒ j.; 2 warmth; 3. morph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Coal Gas ...	1. Fresh air; 2. smelling-salts	1. Artificial respiration; 2 hot coffee per rectum: 3, oxygen.
Cocaine and Salts ...	1. Recumbent position; 2. tannic acid ʒ j.	1. Amyl nit. inhal.; 2, brandy, or ether hypod. m 5; 3. oxygen artificial respiration.
Conium, Colchicum, Colocynth, Lobelia, Etc.	*Keep head low.* 1. Emetic or stomach-tube; 2. albumin or bareley water	1. Spt. am. arom. ʒ j.. artificial respiration, s.o.s.; 2. morph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, hypod.
Copper Salts and Compounds	1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2. water (plenty), milk and eggs freely, barley water, gruel	1, Brandy; 2, warmth; 3 morph. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Croton Oil ...	1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2. olive-oil emulsion	1. Spt. camph. m 10, spt. am. arom. m 30; 2 suppos, morph.; 3 warmth.

Digitalis and Preparations	*Recumbent position.* 1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2. tannic acid gr. 30, ext. quillaiae liq. m 15, in water ℥ j.	1. Brandy, or spt. am, arom. m. 30; 2 tr. aconit. m 15. by mouth or rectum.
Ergot and Preparations.	*Recumbent position.* 1. Emetic or stomach tube; 2. tannic acid ʒ j.	1. Ol. ricini; 2. brandy or spt. am. arom.: 3 warmth, friction.
Food Poisoning, Fungi, Etc.	1. Emetic; 2. strong infusion of tea; 3. castor oil	1. Brandy; 2, artificial respiration; 3. atropin. gr. 1/50.
Gelsemium and Preparations	1. Emetic or stomach-tube; 2 castor oil	1. Hot and cold douches; 2. brandy. 3. artificial heat, electric treatment.
Hydrochloric, Nitric, and Sulphuric Acids	*Avoid emetics and stomach-tube.* 1. Soap and water: 2. thick gruel	1. Morphine; 2. ice.
Hydrocyanic Acid and Cyanides	1. Immediate inhalation of ammonia vapour; 2. spt. am. arom. ʒ j., in water ℥ iv; 3. stomach-tube. If time: sodii carb. ʒ j., ferri sulph. ʒ j., tr. ferri per. ʒ j., in aq. ℥ j.	1. Stimulants hypodermically; 2. artificial respiration; 3, fresh air; 4, atropine gr. 1/50; 5. alternate warm and cold douches,; 6 friction.
Iodine, Iodoform, Etc. ...	1. Mucilage of starch or arrowroot; 2 emetic	1. Amyl nitrite inhalation, m 3: 2. morph. gr. ½ later, s.o.s.
Lead and Soluble Salts.	1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2. sodium sulphate freely; 3. milk, albumin	1. Poultices to abdomen; 2. inj. morph. hyp. gr. ½

Poison	Emergency Treatment.	Continued Treatment as Required.
Mercury Salts ...	1. Albumin in water freely, which is removed by stomach-tube	1, Wash out stomach with albumin water (1 egg=3 gr. hyd. perch.); 2. brandy; 3 warmth; 4. inj. morph. gr. ¼.
Nitrates, Chlorates, Etc.	1. Emetic; 2. albumin; 3, olive oil	1. Spt. camph, m 10; 2. warmth
Nitroglycerine ...	Recumbent position	1, Cold to head; 2 ext. ergotae liq. ʒj.; 3 inj. strychnin, gr, 1/25.
Nux Vomica. Strychnine and Preparations	Stomach may be washed out if paroxysms have not begun; keep quiet	1. Ac tannic, ʒj.; 2 charcoal and water, *adlib*; 3, pot. brom. ʒj. to ʒij., chloral hyd. gr. 30; 4, amyl nitrite inhalation; 5. anaesthetic.
Opium, Alkaloids and Preparations	1. Keep patient awake; 2. stomach-tube or emetic; 3. smelling-salts	1. Pot. permang, gr. 10 to 1 pt.; and repeat the wash-out if necessary; 2. caffein. inj. gr. ½, atropin. inj. gr. 1/100, strychnin. inj. gr. 1/25; 3, oxygen.
Oxalic Aid and Soluble Oxalates	1. Liq: calcis. sacch., repeating as necessary; 2. gruel or linseed tea	1. Stimulants hypodermically; 2. ol. ricini purgative.

Phosphorus ...	*Avoid oils and fats.* Copper sulphate gr. 3, until vomiting	1. Hydrogen peroxide m 30, repeatedly; 2, wash out stomach with pot. permang. sol. 1 per cent,; 3 mag. sulph. ½ oz.
Physostigmine (Eserine).	1. Stomach-tube or emetic; 2 ac. tannic. gr. 30.	1. Wash out stomach with pot. permang. gr. 10 to 1 pt.; 2, atropin. inj. gr. 1/50; 3, chloral hyd. gr. 10; 4 spt. am. ar. ʒ j.
Resorcin ...	1, Emetic or stomach-tube; 2, liq. calc.. sacch.; 3. albumin	1. Warmth; 2. spt. am. arom. ʒ j; atropin. inj. gr. 1/30.
Santonin ...	Emetic, avoid oils	Spt. am. arom. m, 30.
Savin ...	1. Emetic; 2. ol, ricini ʒ j.	Inj. morph. gr. ¼.
Silver Salts (Soluble) ...	1. Salt ½ oz. in 1 pt. water; 2. stomach-tube; 3 albumin, milk	Spt. am. arom., spt. aetheris aa. m 30.
Sulphonal, Trional, Veronal	1. Emetic, 2 strong coffee	Strych. inj. gr. 1/20.
Tobacco ...	*Recumcent position.* 1. Emetic or stomach-tube; 2 ac tannic, ʒ j.	1. Warmth, friction; 2. brandy, or spt. am. arom. ʒ j.
Veratrine ...	*Horizontal position.* 1. Emetic or stomach-tube, fresh air; 2. ac. tannic. ʒ j.	1. Brandy; 2. warmth; 3, electric treatment.
Zinc Salts and Compounds	1. Sodii bicarb. ½ oz. in ½ pt water, 2. strong tea, hot fomentations; 3, milk, eggs	Morph. inj. gr. ¼.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED IN CASES OF DOG BITE.

Dog bite.

In addition to dogs, among domestic animals, cats may become rabid and among wild animals, jackals, wolves, etc.

The Dog.—The signs of rabies in dogs are often very indefinite. From a practical point of view, it is wise to assume rabies to be present in the dog in the following circumstances:—If an undiagnosed disease is of short duration, and ends in death, in cases of "bone in the throat" if paralysis of the jaw or hind legs, in cases of unprovoked attacks especially if a number of persons havo been bitten. If a jackal attacks a human being without provocation it is certainly rabid.

The dog should not be destroyed but kept under observation until definite symptoms of rabies have developed, or for a period of ten days. If, at the end of this period. the animal is still alive and well, then it cannot have conveyed infection; the bitten person is tree from risk and if treatment has commenced it may be discontinued. If the animal dies during the ten days period, and the diagnosis is still uncertain, treatment should not be delayed until a microscopical examination is made. for, though a positive result is helpful, a negative finding does not absolutely exclude the possible presence of rabies. Remember that fear of water is not a general symptom in animals and that a domesticated dog may remain friendly towards its master, whilst it exhibits signs of rabidity towards strangers and particularly towards animals.

The Bitten Animal.—If treatment is available for animals, proceed as for the bitten human being. Otherwise if the biting animal becomes rabid, escapes, is killed or dies, kill the bitten animal or in the case of valuable animals, keep under strict detention for a period of three months and under close observation for a further similar period. During the period of detention the animal should be chained and muzzled.

The Person Bitten.—It is important to remember that if a rabid animal licks a scratch, or any part where the

skin is broken, there is danger of the disease being transmitted and the case should be dealt with exactly as a bite. Wash, dry and thoroughly cauterize the wound. If the biting animal appears to be healthy keep the patient waiting until the period of observation has elapsed. but send him for anti-rabic treatment immediately (*a*) if the biting animal shows symptoms of sickness, (*b*) if bitten on the face or severely on other parts. or (*c*) if the animal has escaped or has been killed.

Anti-rabic treatment.—The course of treatment extends to 14 days, Subscutaneous injection of 5 c.c. anti-rabic vaccine is given every day in the loose skin of the anterior abdominal wall. Infants at the breast, children of all ages, adolescents, adults and old people allreceive the same dose of 5 c.c. each day. To facilitate easy absorption of the vaccine, the 5 c.c. is given in divided doses of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.c,, each in two corresponding places on either side of the middle line of the anterior abdominal wall.

RELATION OF HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

(Indian Lives)

	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.
5 ft. 1 inch.	95 lbs.	125 lbs.	155 lbs.
5 ft. 2 ,,	97 lbs.	128 lbs.	158 lbs.
5 ft. 3 ,,	100 lbs.	131 lbs.	161 lbs.
5 ft. 4 ,,	102 lbs.	134 lbs.	164 lbs.
5 ft. 5 ,,	105 lbs.	137 lbs.	167 lbs.
5 ft. 6 ,,	108 lbs.	141 lbs.	171 lbs.
5 ft. 7 ,,	111 lbs.	146 lbs.	176 lbs.
5 ft. 8 ,,	115 lbs.	151 lbs.	181 lbs.
5 ft. 9 ,,	119 lbs.	156 lbs.	186 lbs.
5 ft. 10 ,,	123 lbs.	161 lbs.	191 lbs.
5 ft. 11 ,,	126 lbs,	167 lbs.	197 lbs.
6 ft. 0 ,,	131 lbs.	173 lbs.	203 lbs.

In case of European lives add 5 per cent.

Infectious Diseases

	Incubation period.	Day on which the eruption. Appears.	Begins to fade.	Period of Quarantine.
CHOLERA	A few hours to 10 days	... ...	...	12 days
CHICKEN-POX	10 to 16 days	1st day & 3 following days	About 4th	20 days
DIPHTHERIA	2 to 10 days	... ...	...	12 days
INFLUENZA	1 to 4 days, usually 3 to 4	... ...	...	5 days
MEASLES	10 to 14 days	4th day. The patient is highly infectious for 2 days before the rash appears	5th to 7th	16 days
MUMPS	10 to 22 days	... ...	...	24 days
PLAGUE	2 to 8 days in rare cases up to 15 days	... ...	...	21 days
SMALLPOX	12 to 14 days	3rd or 4th	9th or 10th	16 days
TYPHOID FEVER	7 to 21 days, usually 10 to 14	8th or 9th	21st	23 days
TYPHUS	5 to 14 very variable	5th	14th	14 days

A healthy adult male passes on an average 50 ozs. (1550 cc.) of urine in 24 hours; women a few ounces less.

Legal information, (List of exempted Preparations Containing Morphia, Cocain or Cannabis Indica from the operations of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1932. (*Pro. R. No. 12. of 9th Aug. 1932*).

(*a*) MORPHINE PREPARATIONS.

Preparation.	Composition.	*In 1 bougie*
1. *Cereoli iodoformi et morphinœ.*	Iodoform	... 0·320 gr.
	Morphine hydrochloride	... 0·016 ,,
	Oil of theobroma, sufficient to fill a 1 Gramme mould.	
2. *Emplastrum opii.*	Elemi	... 20
	Terebinthina	... 30
	Cera flava	... 15
	Olibanum pulvis	... 18
	Benzoes pulvis	... 10
	Opii pulvis	... 5
	Balsamum peruvianum	... 2
3. *Emplastrum opii.*	Extract of opium	... 25
	Refined elemi	... 25 ,,
	Diachylon plaster with gum	... 50 ,,
4. *Emplastrum opii.*	Elemi	... 8
	Terebinthinae communis	... 15 ,,
	Cerae flavae	... 5 ,,
	Olibani pulveratae	... 8 ,,
	Benzoes pulveratae	... 4 ,,

(*a*) MORPHINE PREPARATIONS—(*Contd.*)

Preparation.	Composition.	
	Opii pulveratae	... 2 grs.
	Balsami pulveratae	... 1 gr.
5. *Emplastrum opii.*	Opium, in very fine powder	... 10 grs.
	Resin plaster	... 90 „
6. *Emplastrum opii* (see formula under 5) mixed with other plasters contained in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.		
7. *Linimentum opii.*	Tincture of opium	... 500 ms.
	Liniment of soap	... 500 „
8. *Linimentum opii* (see formula under 7) mixed with any other liniment of the British Pharmacopoeia or of the British Pharmaceutical Codex.		
9. *Linimentum opii ammoniatum* ..	Ammouniated liniment of camphor	... 30
	Tinctnre of opium	... 30
	Liniment of belladonna	... 5
	Strong solution of ammonia	... 5
	Liniment of soap to 100.	

(*a*) MORPHINE PREPARATIONS—(*Contd.*)

Preparation.	Composition.	
10. *Linimentum opii ammoniatum* (see formula under 9) mixed with any other British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex liniment.		
11. *Caustic "Nerve Pastes."*	Preparations containing ? in addition to morphine salts, or morphine and cocaine salts, at least 25 per cent of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.	
12. *Diarrhoea pills.*	Camphor	... 0·0648 gr.
	Lead acetate	... 0·013 ,,
	Bismuth subnitrate	... 0·162 ,,
	Tannic acid	... 0·0648 ,,
	Opium powder	... 0·026 ,,
13. *Piluloe digitalis et Opii compositoe.*	Digitalis leaves, in powder	... 0 31 gr.
	Opium, in powder	... 0·19 ,,
	Ipecacuanha root, in powder	... 0·13 ,,
	Quinine sulphate	... 0·78 ,,
	Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity to make 12 pills.	

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(*a*) Morphine Preparations.—(*Contd.*)

	Preparation.	Composition.	
14.	*Pilulœ hydrargyri cum Opio.*	Mercury pill	... 3·89 grs.
		Opium, in powder	... 0·19 gr.
		To make 12 pills,	
15.	*Pilulœ hydrargyri cum Creta et Opii.*	Mercury with chalk	... 0·78 gr.
		Compound powder of ipecacuanha	... 0·78 ,,
		Milk sugar, a sufficient quantity.	
		Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity.	
		To make 12 pills.	
16.	*Pilulœ ipecacuanhœ cum Scilla.*	Compound powder of ipecacuanha (*see* formula under 21)	... 30 grs.
		Squill, in powder	... 10 ,,
		Ammoniacum, in powder	... 10 ,,
		Syrup of glucose, a sufficient quantity,	
17.	*Piluloe hydrargyri bicholorati cum Opii extracto.*	Bichloride of mercury triturated	... 10 c. grs.
		Extract of opium	... 20 ,,
		Extract of couch grass	... 20 ,,
		Liquorice root in powder *q.s.* for 10 pills.	
	Puluoe hydrargyri iodati cum Opii pulvere.	Hydrargyrum iodatum freshly prepared	... 50 c. grs.
		Opium powder	... 20 ,,

(a) MORPHINE PREPARATIONS.—(*Contd.*)

	Preparation.	Composition.	
		Powdered liquorice	... 30 grs.
		white honey, *q.s.* for 10 pills.	
19.	*Pilula plumbi, cum Opio.*	Lead acetate, in powder	... 80 grs.
		Opium, in powder	... 12 ,,
		Syrup of glucose (or a sufficient quantity).	... 8 ,,
20.	*Pilulæ terebinthinal compositæ.*	Opium	... 0·5 gr.
		Chinini sulfas	... 2 grs.
		Styrax liquidus	... 2 ,,
		Terebinthina laricina	... 8 ,,
		Magnessii subcarbonas, a sufficient quantity to make 100 pills.	...
21.	*Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus* (Dover's powder).	Ipecacuanha root, in powder	... 10 grs.
		Opium, in powder	... 10 ,,
		Potassium sulphate in powder	... 80 ,,
22.	Mixtures of *Dover powder* (see formula under 21) with mercury and chalk. aspirin, phenacetin, quinine and its salts, and sodium bicarbonate.		
23.	*Pulvis kino compositas.*	Kino, in powder	... 75 grs.
		Opium, in powder	... 5 ,,
		Cinnamon bark, in powder	... 20 ,,

(*a*) Morphine Preparations.—(*Contd.*)

Preparation.	Composition.	
24. *Sterilised Solution of Morphine and Atropine in Ampoules* of 1·1 c. c. having a maximum content of 2 per cent of morphine salts and a minimum content of 0·05 per cent of atropine salts.		
25. *Suppositoria plumbi composita.*	Lead acetate, in power ...	2.4 grs.
	Opium, in powder ...	0.8 gr,
	Oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity for 12 suppositories each weighing about 1 gramme.	
26. *Coryza Tablets No. 2.*	Powdered opium ...	0·0043 gr.
	Quinine sulph ...	0·022 ,,
	Ammon. chlor. ...	0·022 ,,
	Camphor ...	0·022 ,,
	Ext. belladonna leaves ...	0·0043 ,,
	Ext. aconite root ...	0·0043 ,,
27. *Diarrhœa Tablets No. 2.*	Powdered opium ...	0·016 gr.
	Camphor ...	0·016 ,,
	Powdered Ipecacuanha ...	0·008 ,,
	Lead acetate ...	0·011 ,,

(ii) MORPHINE PREPARATIONS.—(*Contd.*)

Preparation.	Composition.		
28. *Dysentery Tablets.*	Powdered opium	... 0·013	gr.
	Powdered ipecacuanha	... 0·0648	,,
	Powdered colomel	... 0·0324	,,
	Lead acetate	... 0·0324	,,
	Bismuth betanaphthol	... 0·1944	,,
29. *Tabella hydrargyri cum Opio.*	Mercurous chloride powder	... 0·095	gr.
	Antimony oxide powder	... 0·065	,,
	Ipecacuanha root powder	... 0·065	,,
	Powdered opium	... 0·065	,,
	Milk sugar	... 0·965	,,
	Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet		
30. *Tabella plumbi cum Opio.*	Sugar of lead	... 1·095	gr.
	Powdered opium	... 0·065	,,
	Gelatine solution, a sufficient quantity to make 1 tablet.		
31. *Tableeta plumbi cum Opio.*	Lead acetate, in fine powder	... 19·44	,,
	Opium, in powder	... 3 24	,,
	Refined sugar, in powder	... 6.48	,,
	Ethereal solution of theobroma	... 3·60	mils.
	Alcohol	... 0·90	mils,

(*a*) MARPHINE PREPARATIONS—(*Contd.*)

	Preparation.	Composition.	
32.	*Unguentum gallæ compositus.*	Galls in very fine powder	... 20
		Extract of opium	... 4
		Distilled water	... 16
		Wool fat	... 10
		Soft paraffin, yellow	... 50
33.	*Unguentum gallœ compositum* (see formula under 32) mixed with other ointments and plasters contained in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.		
34.	*Unguentum gallae cum Opio.*	Gall ointment	... 92·5 grs.
		Opium in powder	... 7·5 ,,
35.	*Unguentum gallæ cum Opio* (see formula under 34) mixed with ether cintments and plasters containea in the British Pharmacopœia or British Pharma: ceutical Codex.		
36.	*Yatren*—105 (Indooxyquinoline-sulphonic acid) with 5 per cent opium admixture.		

(b) Cocaine Preparatiors.

Preparation.	Composition.	
1. *Bernatzik's Injections.*	(a) *Hydrargyrum bicyanatum*	... 0·03
	Cocainum	... 0 02
	(b) *Hydrargyrum succinatum*	... 00·3
	Cocainum	... 0·01
2. *Stila's Injections.*	(a) *Hydrargyrum succinatum*	... 0·03
	Cocainummariaticum	... 0·01
	(b) *Hydrargyrum succinatum*	... 0·05
	Cocainummuriaticum	... 0·03
3. *Natrium biboracicum compositum cum Cocaino.*	In tablets, compressed tablets, lozenges, pastilles the like, difficult to break up, and containing not more than 0·2 per cent of cocaine salts in conjunction with not less than 20 per cent, borax and not less than 20 per cent, antipyrine, or some similar analgesic and not more than 40 per cent of flavouring motter, Maximum weight of each tablet, etc.. 1 gramme.	
4. *Caustic "Nerve Pastes."*	Preparations containing in addition to cocaime salts or cocaine and morphine salts, at least 25 per cent of arsenious acid, and made up with the requisite proportion of creosote or phenol to produce the consistency of a paste.	

(b) COCAINE PREPARATIONS—(*Contd.*)

Preparation.	Composition.	
5. *Cocaine and Atropine Tablets*, with a content of not more than 0·0003 gramme of cocaine salts and not less than 0·003 gramme of atropine salts to each tablet.	*Atropinum sulphuricum*	... 0·0003 gr.
	Cocainum hydrochloricum	... 0·0003 ,,
	Mannite	... 0·003 ,,
	Weight of one tablet	... 0·0036 gr.
	Cocaine content 8·3 per cent	...
6. *Voice Tablet.*	*Kalium chloricum.*	
	Borax.	
	Cocainum	... 0·00025 gr.
	Weight of one tablet	... 0·335 ,,

(c) HEROIN PREPARATIONS.

1. *Elixir camphoræ compostitu.*	Camphor	... 4 grs.
	Oil of anise	... 5 minims.
	Benzoid acid	... 6 grs.
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	... 4 ,,
	Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	... 120 minims.
	Tincture of squill	... 1½ fl. eunce.
	Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces.	
2. *Elixir diamorphiræl et Terpini*, with *Apomorphine.*	Apcmorphine hydrochloride	... 5 grs.
	Diamorphin hydrochloride	... 4 ,,
	Tergin hydrate	... 44 ,,
	Alcohol	... 10 fl. ounces

(c) HEROIN PREPARATIONS—(*Contd.*)

Preparation.	Composition.	
	Glycerine	... 5 fl. ounces
	Syrup of wild cherry to 20 fl. ounces.	
3. *Linctus Diamorphine*, with *ipecacuanha*.	Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	... 120 minims.
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	... 4 grains.
	Tincture of hyoscyamus	... 1½ fl. ounce
	Spirit of chloroform	... 1½ ,, ,,
	Syrup of balsam of tolu	... 3 fl. ounces,
	Syrup of wild cherry	... 3 ,, ,,
	Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces.	
4. *Linctus senegæ compositus*.	Liquid extract of senega	... 1 fl. ounce
	Liquid extract of squill	... 1 ,, ,,
	Tartarated antimony	... 8 grains.
	Diamorphine hydrochloride	... 4 ,,
	Glycerine	... 2 fl. ounces.
	Simple syrup to 20 fl. ounces.	
5. *Linctus thymi compositus*.	Diamorphine hydrochloride	... 4 grains.
	Apomorphine hydrochloride	.. 5 ,,
	Distilled water	... 1 fl. ounce.
	Liquid extract of thyme (I-I)	... 5 fl ounces.
	Solution of tolu	... 1¼ fl. ounce
	Glycerine to 20 fl. ounces.	

(*d*) Dicodide Preparations.

Preparation.	Composition.	
1. *Cardiazol-Dicodide Solutions.*	Solutions containing not less than 10 per cent of cardiazol and not more than 0 5 per cent of dicodide salts.	

(*e*) Eucodol Preparations.

Preparation.	Composition.	
1. *Anti opium Tablets.*	Eucodal	... 1 gr.
	Pulvis gentianæ	... 35 grs.
	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ	... 20 ,,
	Quinine sulphate	... 20 ,,
	Caffeine	... 5 ,,
	Sugar of milk	... 29 ,,
	Mix up and make up 5 grain tablets.	
2. *Tablets B. B. Compound.*	*Berberis vulgaris* powder	... 0·0324 gr.
	Nux vomica	... 0·013 ,,
	Eucodal	... 0·0032 ,,
	Ipecacuanha	... 0·0648 ,,
	Rhubarb	... 0·013 ,,
	Pulvis Cinnamoni compositus	... 0·0324 ,,
	Aromatic chalk	... 0·0032 ,,
3. *Sterilised Solutions of Eucodal and Atropine* having a miximum content of 2 per cent of eucodal salts and a minimum content of 0·05 per cent of atropine salts.		

SEDANOL

(Wm. S. Merrell Company, U.S.A.)

UTERO-OVARIAN SEDATIVE

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Each Fluid Ounce Represents

Hydrastis	30 gr.
Alteris	15 gr.
Jamaica Dogwood ...	27 gr.
Viburnum Prunifolium ...	60 gr.
S. E. Cannabis	1 gr.
Squaw Vine	37 gr.
Cimicifuga	30 gr.
Cascara Sagrada ...	10 gr.
Pottassium Bromide ...	20 gr.
Hyoscyamus	10 gr.

Dose : ½ to 1 teaspoonful in a little water.

Can be had at all chemists.

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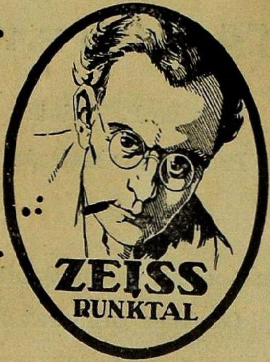

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EACH FLUID OUNCE REPRESENTS

Pepsin	... 16 gr.
Diastase	... 8 gr.
Pancreatin	... 8 gr.
Iron Glycerophosphate	... 2 gr.
Quinine Glycerophosphate	... 1 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate.	1/16 gr.
Manganese Glycerophosphate	... 2 gr.
Calcium Formate	... 12 gr.
Sodium Formate	... 6 gr.
F. E. Euonymus	... 8 M

DOSE:

Adults, one teaspoonful in a little water three times a day after meals. Children, one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful according to age and condition.

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